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FAME.

THE CASE OF JOHN ROSS CAMPBELL.

THE FINGER OF CHANCE.

If you were to make a list of the hundred most famous living Englishmen, you would, during the present week, have to include the name of Mr. John Ross Campbell of the *Workers Weekly*. In the course of a few days he has become a more famous man than the Post Laureate or the President of the Royal Academy. How many Englishmen know even the names of the Post Laureate and of the President of the Royal Academy? A far smaller number. It is true, that as yet now talking about Mr. Campbell as though the chief column of the Press with statesmen, discoverers, singers and film actors, not so much because of anything that he has done, but because of what has happened to him. Nine-tenths of the fame he has won is due to the fact that the Attorney-General, having begun to prosecute him, refused to go on with the prosecution. In this easy fashion does Mr. Campbell pass into English history. Schoolboys may one day have to learn about him as they learn about Jenkins, concerning whom we know nothing but the fact that he had an ear or rather, that he lost one. We do not know—at least, I do not—whether Jenkins was a good man or a bad one, whether he was clever or stupid. It is apparently doubtful even whether he lost his ear in the fashion he described. Sceptics suggested that it was in the pillory and not at the hands of the Spaniards that he had suffered mutilation. Whatever may be the truth of this, he produced the first exhibit before a committee of the House of Commons, and the blood of a whole nation boiled with the result that a pacifist Prime Minister was forced against his will to declare war. There have been many Jenkinses, but none of the others ever achieved fame on this level, except, perhaps, the obscure member of the family who gave his surname to a parlour-game played with sixpences. Whether it is worth questioning a name to posterity and perhaps, being mentioned in school books is a question on which human beings differ. There is little to be said in favour of fame from the moralist's point of view, except that the love of it may incite men to perform great deeds. When we read history, however, we find that it is as easy to achieve immortality by a crime as by any of the heroic virtues. Even in the Scriptures the memories of Cain and Jezebel and Judas survive with those of Moses and Elijah and St. Paul. In the newspapers to-day fame is no longer independent of virtue. In the present year, Patrick Mahon, a murderer, had a fame that Prime Ministers might envy, and Vaquer, a poisoner, filled the public eye as no living preacher has done. Fame is the preserve neither of the good nor of the great. If a poet wished to advertise his name, he would be better advised to rob a jeweller's shop than to write an epic. Even a writer obviously fated to be famous, such as Mr. Bernard Shaw, had to work for years in order to achieve as much reputation as a criminal achieves in a few hours. Fame merely means getting talked about, and getting talked about is within the power of any lift-boy or bookmaker's assistant. It is, apparently, however, a natural longing of the human heart, and criminals, as well as artists, are influenced by it. Those two young American monsters, Loeb and Leopold, seem to have thought the world well lost if only they got enough space in the newspapers and other murders have made it clear that they thoroughly enjoyed their notoriety, if not their doom.

It is odd that the world should play up as it does to this love of notoriety. It will remember a rascal for a thousand years, and forget the name of a man who conferred a lasting benefit on it. I am writing with a fountain pen, but I do not know the name of the man who invented the fountain pen. I am drinking tea, but I do not know the name of the man who first discovered that a beverage could be made from those enchanted leaves. I am smoking a cigarette but I have never heard or even inquired after the name either of the inventor of cigarettes or of the discoverer of tobacco. The man who first tamed a horse, the man who first made a boat, the man who discovered the uses of coal—their names are not household words to us as is the name of a mere scoundrel such as Titus Oates. I fancy I know the name of the inventor of the steam engine, but I have not the faintest notion who it was who made the first piano or who it was who invented modern instruments as the telephone. A few great discoverers—Newton, Watt and Marconi—are safe in the halls of fame; but somewhere in the same halls, and scarcely less safe, are Dr. Cook, of the North Pole, and Louis de Rougemont. Even in the arts, many a great writer's name has been forgotten, while many a bad writer's has survived. We remember Pyc and Martin Tupper, but we have forgotten who it was who wrote *Clark Saunders* and the great ballads. Ninety-nine writers out of a hundred, I imagine, would prefer knowing that their work would survive and their names be forgotten to knowing that their names would be remembered and their work would perish. But few are so indifferent to fame that it would not cost them a pang, having written something deserving immortality, to foresee that it would be ascribed to "Anon" by succeeding ages. Had Bacon really written *Hamlet*, he would, I fancy, have been as earnest as any of the Baconians in letting posterity know about it. Even authors who have written anonymously have usually done so, not in order to escape fame, but in order to make sure of it before confessing their identities.

We may be sure that Sir Walter Scott and Jane Austen did not mean to remain unknown for ever. Fame, undoubtedly, is of less consequence to some artists than to others, and it is not every great writer who has such an appetite for it as Balzac and Hugo. But the love of fame is almost universal, whether you are a great writer or whether you are a Justice of the Peace. Many people obtain an absurd pleasure even from seeing their names in print. A lady at a public dinner once told me, as she took up the card with the plan of the tables and looked down the list of the guests, that the sight of her name in print never ceased to cause her a little thrill of excitement. Happy mortals, to be so easily made happy! In this spirit do schoolboys cut their names on desks and on trees, and would parents buy photographic reproductions of the announcement of their baby's birth in the *Times*. At least, I presume that a good many parents do so, as you cannot announce the birth of a baby in the *Times* without receiving an offer from a photographer to make you mounted copies of it. Many people, it is said, even subscribe to the *Times* in order to get their names in the papers; and hospitals depend less on the selfishness than on the selfishness of the human heart. It is all a means of advertising. One man will advertise his business, another his virtue, another his wealth. Even a good man may be attracted by the brief fame of a subscription list. He has the pleasure not only of seeing his name in print himself, but of knowing that other people will see it. Everyone who has ever done any reporting work on a newspaper knows how eager mortal men are for the most casual mention of their names. Policemen and shopkeepers are alike in this respect. "Put it down," they will say. "Sure you've got it right?" And, as they scan the next day's paper, their hearts flutter with joy as they see the most beautiful letters in the language in the most beautiful order in an obscure paragraph that, nevertheless, seems to stand out dazzlingly from the rest of the page.

What good it does to get talked about, except from a commercial point of view, no man has ever explained. Yet even saintly men have experienced the pleasure of it, and thousands of men would rather be spoken of in ill than not be spoken of at all. If a man is indifferent to fame, we speak of him as one who is conscientiously, even startlingly, virtuous. He seems almost as inhumanly noble as a man who is indifferent to money. At the same time, the love of fame, or of being talked about, can hardly be counted among the virtues. It is a social quality, and is a recognition of the great importance of other people. The man who likes to be talked about is not content to wrap himself in his virtue and to live without the sympathy of his fellow men. He is interested in what they think and feel—at least, in what they think and feel about him. He would rather interest than bore them. I will admit at once that a man is going too far if he commits a murder merely in order to interest his fellow-creatures; but there are other and more innocent ways. The love of fame, indeed, is a bad indulgence, so long as it does not interfere with a man's work, or with the comfort of other people. On the other hand, most of us are curiously impatient of anyone who makes notoriety the chief end of his existence. He exasperates us by his greed of the limelight, and, if he is only a super, by his continual attempt to play the leading part. It takes an exceptionally clever man to please us with his egotism. We can endure him, indeed, only if we suspect that he is playing a game and that, though he is trying to humbug us, he is not humbuging himself. Hence, to court notoriety is to court unpopularity, and few but men of genius have the courage to persist. The notoriety of smaller men lasts for a season, and the world ceases even to speak of them. How many lovers of notoriety would give both their ears to be sure of as long-lasting a fame as Jenkins's! There is no sure way, however, for a small man to become a permanent figure in history. These matters are decided as with Jenkins and Dr. Piffis, by the finger of chance. Has chance laid her immortalising-finger, by chance, on Mr. John Ross Campbell?—Y. Y. in the *New Statesman*.

ELECTION GAMBLING.

Practically no effect was produced on the Stock Exchange by the defeat of the Government and the immediate dissolution of Parliament, says the City writer of the *Daily Telegraph*, who went on to say: The view, apparently, as expressed by the terms on which dealings have taken place, is that Labour will not in any case increase its representation by more than about twelve seats. At the last election Labour had 193 seats, and dealings have taken place on the basis of 200 to 205. This means that the dealers will sell at 205 to any buyers who think that the Labour total will be larger, and will buy at 200 from those who think it will be smaller. A unit is agreed upon, from 2s. 6d. to 210, or even more, and payment is made according to the number of seats above or below the price fixed. This, it may be added, reduces the possibility of the very large differences that were involved in the dealings in majorities last time. The point, however, is that at present the opinion prevails that Labour will not greatly increase its numbers, and if, as the majority hope, the Unionists increase their representation and are returned with a majority over all other parties, there would undoubtedly be quite a boom in the stock markets.

It is only in fiction that humanity attains dignity.—*Mr. Stacy Asmunder*. There are millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic who are doing their best to destroy the English language.—*Mr. Skinner*.

It is the duty of a monopoly to advertise all the advantages it can offer to the public in order that through increased output there may come decreased cost and lower price.—*Alderman H. Wade Deacon* (Liverpool Gas Co.).

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It is a country that merits the attention of those Europeans who contemplate leaving the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. Or if they seek career, and have a moderate capital there is scope in South African farming—for instance in fruit-growing. The climate is good. It is sunny but temperate being neither inclement in winter nor oppressive in summer. It is a genial climate in which Europeans, including women and children, thrive without periodically going abroad.

Educational facilities for the young are excellent. The larger towns are up-to-date and well-equipped. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change.

In short, the Union of South Africa is a more than ordinarily attractive country for those who have an assured income or the capital with which to start a career.

A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty typical South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities, housing, cost of living, servants; and generally such information as will enable enquirers to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. "Explanatory" publications on farming are also available.

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—STOUT

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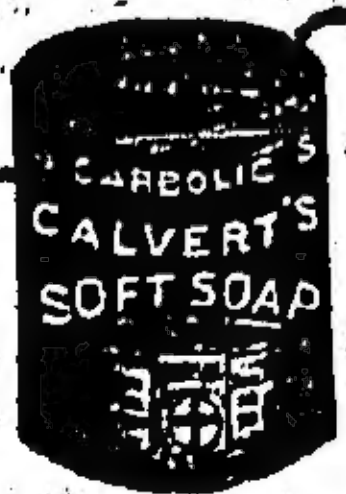
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side, ready to use with your sponge, a jar ofCalvert's
CARBOLIC
SOFT SOAPOnly a very light lather should be used, for the
protection against mosquitoes and other pests lasts
long after the soap has been washed off. It
contains 10% genuine Carbolic, the most effective
destroyer of insect life, and preventive of
infectious diseases. For sanitary house-cleaning
purposes, too, it is excellent—and economical;
also useful for horses, cattle and dogs.MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS
CONDITIONS IN FOOCHOW.

[FROM THE "CHINESE ECONOMIC BULLETIN,"]

Foochow, capital of Fukien province, is one of the busy commercial ports in South China. It is situated on the Min River, having an extensive hinterland to serve. The chief exports of the port are tea, timber, lacquer ware, paper umbrellas and bamboo shoots, while the imports are flour, rice, sugar, cloth, kerosene oil, and metal ware. Owing to the mountainous nature of the province, traffic between Foochow and the hinterland is done chiefly by junks and sampans on the mountain streams. Large scale business is generally transacted through a broker or commission agent. Goods in the hinterland for export are generally moved to Foochow by the producer, who sell them to the exporter through a commission agent.

Exporters of Fukien goods are not always foreign firms, there being quite a number of Chinese merchants from other coastal provinces, because a large percentage of Fukien goods are consumed in other provinces of China. The functions of a commission agent are not confined merely to getting both parties together to complete the deal. He is to see the contract between the parties concerned faithfully executed. In the case of any default or bad faith on either side, he is held responsible. The rate of commission charged by the commission agent varies from 2 to 3 per cent. Some of the exporting firms occasionally send an agent of their own to the interior to export goods and some appoint as their agent a resident merchant of the place where the goods are produced and advance him money to collect the commodity, thus dispensing with the services of the professional commission agent. But in the latter case, it involves a certain amount of risk, because the agent to whom the money is advanced gives no security against his failure to carry out the orders.

Most of the large scale transactions are done with ready money. When credit is employed, it is hardly extended to over 50 days. Short credit is, however, employed in transactions between the wholesaler and the retailer of the port. The accounts between the wholesaler and the retailer are settled twice monthly. If the retailer is unable to settle his account with the wholesaler on the monthly settlement days, it may be postponed to the Festival Settlement Days, that is, the Dragon Boat Festival, the Moon Festival, and the New Year Festival. Failure of settling accounts on festival days means the insolvency of the merchant.

Formerly, when a merchant became insolvent, his creditors were at liberty to seize and dispose of whatever remained in his possession, but now the claimants must go to law to ask for official intervention. Fukien merchants seldom resort to the latter action, however. When a merchant becomes insolvent, he generally through the good offices of a third party, makes an understanding with his creditors to settle his liabilities at a certain "discount," that is, to meet the claims of his creditors by paying only a certain percentage of what is due. If such an understanding can be reached, the insolvent merchant can save himself from being branded as a "bankrupt," and, if possible, can make a new start in business without the fear of being pressed for payment by his former creditors. This is a common practice which Foochow merchants use in settling cases of insolvency. If the case is too complicated to be settled in this manner, it is generally referred to the Chamber of Commerce for arbitration. Foochow merchants very seldom go to law for the settlement of such cases.

The Foochow Chamber of Commerce is at Shang Hang Chieh, Nantai, a business section of the city. Shops and stores have the free choice of registering themselves with the Chamber as its members. Business establishments so registered are classified into four grades according to their business scope. A first grade institution has to pay an annual membership fee of \$24; a second grade establishment, \$18; a third grade one, \$12; and a fourth grade one, \$8. Most of the small shops, and those newly opened, are not members of the Chamber, because they prefer to be let alone. To be a member of the Chamber, a merchant is entitled to certain privileges but at the same time he also has obligations. If the local officials or military leaders levy a compulsory levy on the city, the Chamber of Commerce is called upon to see the funds raised, and in that case each member of the Chamber must come in for a share of the financial burden.

Business establishments in Foochow, as a rule, are not very well financed. Between 70 and 80 per cent. of them are financed by individual capitalists. Some of the shops are founded on partnership. Usually there are only two or three partners in each organisation. The joint stock company is a novelty to Foochow merchants. In carrying on business, Foochow merchants depend more on their credit than on the amount of capital in their hands. If a merchant has good credit, he can obtain loans from the native bankers quite freely. For such loans no guarantee, or security is needed. But such undue extension of credit often leads to business disaster.

Each of the big shops in Foochow maintains a staff of about 10 paid assistants in addition to half a dozen apprentices. The salary of each assistant varies from a few dollars to \$30 a month. Apprentices draw no salary but are given an allowance at the end of every year. The small shops are generally staffed by the proprietor and the members of his family with one or two apprentices. The shops are kept open all day from 8 a.m. to late in the evening and all the year round with the exception of a few days during the New Year Festival.



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SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Harbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report dated November 14th says:—

We can report no change in the market from last week, there being still a sense of uneasiness throughout the whole of the country as to what may develop from the present political situation, which is so complicated that it is futile to attempt to explain it.

Nevertheless, with his historic instinct for trade, the native dealer finds it possible to carry on a business of sorts and it is surprising under present conditions to note that clearances are not altogether bad and that in several cases the auction goods were actively competed for, though on the whole the tendency was not very robust.

The native money market continues stringent and the Banks are acting extremely cautiously in the matter of credits to dealers, which indicates that although organized warfare is at an end there is still a considerable lack of confidence in business circles as to the immediate political future.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son's Inc. Weekly Cotton Market Report say:—

China. Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week and a further advance of about 1 1/2 has taken place, principally due to the firmness of Mid-American. The movement was rendered more vigorous by the covering of shorts, together with the continued small movement of commitments from the interior markets and a good demand from local spinners and exporters. The demand for spots continues good, with indications that receipts will continue to be freely absorbed, at least until forward engagements have been satisfied.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been quite firm during the past week, prices advancing four to five cents from last week's level. In all some 9,000 to 10,000 bales in all counts have been booked for export to Szechwan, Swatow, Tientsin, Kiangse, Wuhu, Ningpo, Fukien, Hankow and Newchwang, and over 3,000 bales direct booking with Mills has been recorded.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| November 20th, 1924. | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai | \$117 1/2 b. |
| Banks | \$125 b. |
| Chartered | \$275 b. |
| Union Insurance | \$264 b. |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance | \$260 b. |
| Douglas Steamships | \$260 b. |
| H.K. & M. Steamships | \$260 nom. |
| "Star" Ferries | \$117 1/2 b. |
| China Sugars | \$95 nom. |
| Langkate (Combined) | Ts. 19 1/2 nom. |
| Kowloon Wharves | \$207 1/2 b., \$207/207 1/2 sa. |
| Whampoa Docks | \$153 b. |
| Shanghai Docks | Ts. 27 1/2 nom. |
| Hongkong Wharves | Ts. 19 1/2 b. |
| New Engineering | Ts. 6 80 b. |
| Hongkong Land | \$107 nom. |
| Hongkong Hotels (old) | \$19 nom., (new) \$19 s. |
| Hampshire Estates | \$23 1/2 s. |
| Ewo Cotton Mills | Ts. 11 1/2 b. |
| Shanghai Cottons (old) | Ts. 57 nom. |
| China Tea | Ts. 4 b. |
| Cement | \$24 sa. & s. |
| Hongkong Ryopu (combined) | \$40 nom. |
| China Provident | (old) \$17 1/2 s., (new) \$6 b. |
| Dairy Farms | \$24 1/2 b., \$25 sa. |
| Waterworks | \$17 1/2 b. |
| Watson | (old) \$32 (new) \$13 nom. |
| Hongkong Electric | \$42 b. |
| China Lights | \$25 1/2 s. |
| Hongkong Tramways | \$45 b. |
| Park Transport | (old) \$28 nom., (new) \$11 1/2 b. |
| "Shell" Transport | \$4 1/2 b. |
| b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales. | |

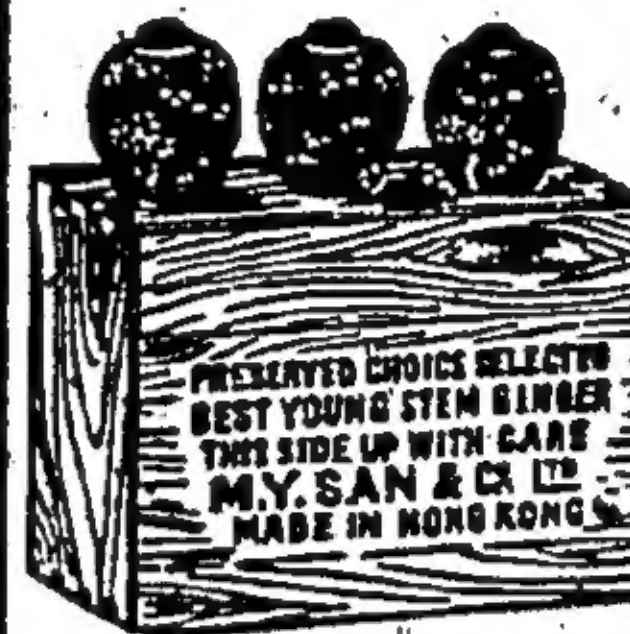
HONEST LONDON.

Tobacconists who have installed automatic machines for selling cigarettes are sceptical as to the supposed innate honesty of the Londoner, for they commonly find depreciated or spurious coins used instead of shillings. Other possibilities of loss arise, as when the machine, by being out of order, accepts shillings without delivering goods. This recently happened in the St. Pancras area, and the tobacconist found in the machine three coins (one of them bad) in excess of what there should have been. Within five minutes of opening, however, there were three claimants of the coins, followed throughout the day by a stream of the observant, who had watched the disappointment of would-be clients the night before, and all claimed to have been victimised—Ez.

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HONGKONG.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S PROCLAMATION.

Thursday, November 27th, has been appointed Thanksgiving Day in the United States. President Coolidge has issued the following proclamation:—

"We approach that season of the year when it has been the custom for the American people to give thanks for the good fortune which the bounty of Providence through the generosity of nature has visited upon them. It is altogether a good custom. It was the sanction of antiquity and approbation of our religious convictions. In acknowledging the receipt of Divine favour, in contemplating the blessings which have been bestowed upon us, we shall reveal the spiritual strength of the nation. The year has been marked by a continuation of peace, whereby our country has entered into a relationship of better understanding with all the other nations of the earth. Ways have been revealed to us by which we could perform very great service, through the giving of friendly counsel, through the extension of financial assistance, and through the exercise of a spirit of neighbourly kindness to less-favoured peoples. We should give thanks for the power which has been given into our keeping with which we have been able to render these services to the rest of mankind. At home, we have continually had an improving state of the public health, the production of our industries has been large, and our harvests have been bountiful. We have been remarkably free from disorder and remarkably successful in all those pursuits which flourish during a state of domestic peace. An abundant prosperity has overspread the land. We shall do well to accept all these favours and dedicate them to the service of the righteous cause of the Giver of all Good and Perfect Gifts. As the Nation has prospered, let all the people show that they are worthy to prosper by rededicating America to the service of God and men.

"Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, hereby proclaim and fix Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November, as a day for national thanksgiving. I recommend that the people gather in their places of worship and at the family altars and offer up their thanks for the goodness which has been shown to them in such a multitude of ways. Especially I urge them to supplicate the Father of Grace that they may gather strength from their tribulations; that they may gain humility from their victories; that they may bear without complaining the burdens that shall be placed upon them; and that they may be increasingly worthy in all ways of the blessing that shall come to them."

CLIMBING FUJI.
KOBE DOCTOR'S FEAT.

A notable climbing feat was achieved the other day by Dr. Clement Nicory, who until recently has been practising professionally in Kobe.

After walking round Mount Fuji with a friend he determined to make the winter ascent of the mountain. As his friend was unable to accompany him he procured a guide and they set out. On account of the season it was necessary to do the journey in as short a space of time as possible, and Dr. Nicory found the guide's pace too slow. He went on ahead himself and waited for the guide at the Fifth Station. Here the guide refused to go any further saying that it was dangerous and giving graphic descriptions of the varied faces of the mountain's victims. There was also a blizzard brewing, he said. Having gone so far, however, Dr. Nicory was determined not to be put off. He completed the ascent, through snow which was in places over two feet deep, "on his own." The higher reaches are, of course, uninhabited at this time of the year and the loneliness, Dr. Nicory said, was appalling. The cold, too, was so intense that it was impossible to stay long at the summit, but the view from the snow-clad peak was bewilderingly beautiful and made compensation for the discomfort. It would be interesting to know if the solitary conquest of the mountain during the winter months has ever been made before—*Japan Chronicle*.

FUTURE OF YOKOHAMA.

Mr. C. K. Marshall Martin, Chairman of the Perpetual Leaseholders Committee in Yokohama was recently interviewed in Kobe by a representative of the *Japan Chronicle*.

Asked as to his opinion on the future of Yokohama, Mr. Martin stated that he regarded the prospects as very hopeful. He pointed out the favourable situation of the Bluff for residential purposes as certain to make for its restoration. At present prices of land there were low. As for Yokohama itself, it had risen from its ashes in a remarkable manner, and the resurrection had all been due to the energy and initiative of its citizens. Viewed from the Bluff it was hard to realise that the city had ever been destroyed, while, on the Bluff itself, there were many places which showed no signs of the calamity. Mr. Martin especially noted the night-view of Yokohama from the sea, with its blaze of lights extending from Tsurumi and Kanagawa round to Honmoku, as fully equal to Hongkong, which is noted as having one of the best lighted waterfronts in the world.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

The following are the tabulated figures for the Interport Triangular Contest. They speak for themselves. Some of them almost shout.

R. ABURT.

| BATTING. | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------|-------|----------|
| HONGKONG. | | | | | |
| Catches | Batsman. | Innings | Times out. | Runs | Average. |
| 1 | R. E. A. Webster | 9 | 85 | 28.33 | |
| 2 | R. H. B. Hancock | 3 | 1 | 28.00 | |
| 3 | T. E. Pearce | 3 | 83 | 27.66 | |
| 1 | Rev. E. K. Quick | 3 | 0 | 75 | 25.00 |
| 1 | Pay-Lt. Comdr. Hargreaves, R.N. | 3 | 0 | 75 | 25.00 |
| 1 | st. J. C. O. M. S. Stripp | 3 | 1 | 29 | 9.66 |
| 1 | A. W. Ramsay | 3 | 0 | 29 | 9.66 |
| 1 | Rev. T. B. Powell | 3 | 1 | 19 | 9.50 |
| 1 | H. Owen Hughes | 3 | 0 | 25 | 8.33 |
| 1 | E. B. Reed | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4.00 |
| 2 | A. C. I. Bowker | 3 | 0 | 10 | 3.33 |
| SHANGHAI. | | | | | |
| 1 | J. A. Quayle | 4 | 0 | 121 | 30.25 |
| 1 | A. J. W. Evans | 4 | 0 | 71 | 17.75 |
| 1 | Dr. W. E. O'Hara | 4 | 1 | 53 | 17.25 |
| 2 | D. C. Burn | 4 | 0 | 53 | 17.25 |
| 2 | D. W. Lench | 4 | 0 | 43 | 16.25 |
| 1 | T. Rawthorne | 4 | 0 | 59 | 14.75 |
| 1 | Capt. E. I. M. Barrett | 4 | 0 | 54 | 13.50 |
| 1 | E. F. Duckett | 2 | 0 | 30 | 10.00 |
| 1 | W. C. G. Clifford | 2 | 0 | 19 | 9.50 |
| 1 | G. F. Gardner | 2 | 1 | 18 | 9.00 |
| 1 | P. Carr | 4 | 1 | 22 | 7.75 |
| 1 | R. Wilson | 2 | 0 | 10 | 5.00 |
| 1 | st. St. E. G. Barnes | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1.25 |

| MALAYA. | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---|---|-----|-------|
| 3 | H. T. Foster | 4 | 0 | 104 | 26.00 |
| 3 | A. E. Holmes-Brown | 4 | 0 | 82 | 20.50 |
| 1 | R. A. Phayre | 4 | 0 | 75 | 18.75 |
| 2 | F. H. Thompson | 4 | 3 | 17 | 4.25 |
| 3 | C. F. Brand | 4 | 0 | 64 | 16.00 |
| 3 | and st. G. E. Livock | 4 | 0 | 60 | 15.00 |
| 1 | N. H. P. Whitley | 4 | 0 | 51 | 12.75 |
| 1 | D. F. Stiven | 2 | 1 | 15 | 12.00 |
| 1 | N. Grenier | 5 | 0 | 30 | 7.50 |
| 1 | W. N. Edwards | 4 | 0 | 30 | 7.50 |
| 1 | P. N. Knight | 4 | 0 | 27 | 6.75 |
| 1 | E. W. N. Wyatt | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4.00 |

| BOWLING. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|----|-----|----|----------|
| HONGKONG. | | | | | |
| | O. | M. | R. | W. | Average. |
| R. E. A. Webster | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0. |
| Rev. E. K. Quick | 18 | 7 | 37 | 4 | 10. |
| Rev. T. B. Powell | 29 | 5 | 83 | 8 | 10. |
| A. C. I. Bowker | 55.8 | 12 | 160 | 13 | 12. |
| E. B. Reed | 65.2 | 12 | 157 | 19 | 13. |
| Pay. Lt. Comdr. Hargreaves, R.N. | 10 | 0 | 49 | 1 | 49. |

| SEASONAL | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|----|-----|----|-----|
| Capt. E. I. M. Barrett | 10.2 | 1 | 34 | 6 | 3. |
| J. A. Quayle | 30.3 | 4 | 89 | 9 | 9. |
| D. W. Leach | 37 | 6 | 98 | 6 | 16. |
| Dr. O'Hara | 65 | 13 | 132 | 7 | 18. |
| P. Carr | 17 | 0 | 58 | 2 | 93. |
| T. L. Rawthorne | 6 | 1 | 18 | 0 | — |
| T. R. Wilson | 7 | 1 | 29 | 0 | — |
| MALAYA | | | | | |
| F. H. Thompson | 60 | 14 | 205 | 14 | 14. |
| P. N. Knight | 60 | 14 | 164 | 11 | 14. |
| N. Grenier | 18 | 1 | 67 | 4 | 18. |
| A. E. Holmes | | | | | |
| Brown | 28.2 | 4 | 87 | 5 | 17. |
| E. W. N. Wyatt | 18 | 2 | 81 | 2 | 40. |
| N. H. P. Whitley | 14 | 0 | 43 | 0 | — |
| D. F. Stiven | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 | — |

LOCAL SPORT..

HOCKEY.

H.K.H.C. 1st XI. v. SUBMARINES

The following will represent the Club 1st XI. against the Submarines at 4.45 p.m. U.S.R.C. to-day (Wednesday) at 4.45 p.m. sharp:—P. W. F. Mills, C. F. MacHughes, P. L. R. Becher, A. S. Bett, J. R. Mitchell (capt.), Rev. E. W. Martin, D. H. F. McMaster, G. More, W. J. Woodward, E. L. Sim, A. B. D. Evans.

H.K.H.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following have been selected to present the Club 2nd XI. against the Royal Navy 2nd XI. at Happy Valley this evening at 5 p.m. — E. W. Hamlett, Rev. N. Evans, H. R. Remington, L. B. Rev. Rev. T. B. Powell, W. H. L. G. B. Hett, W. A. Nowers, H. R. M. Cook, H. J. Armstrong, and T. J. Price. Should any of the players mentioned be unable to play they are asked to advise the Hon. Secretary as early as possible.

H.K.H.C. v. MALAYA C.C.

On Tuesday (November 25th) at 4 p.m. at the U.S.L.C. the H.K.H.C. will play the Malaya Cricket team.

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

H.K.H.C. 1st XI. v. SUBMARINES.

The following will represent the Club 1st XI. against the Submarines at the U.S.R.C. to-day (Friday) at 4.45 p.m. sharp:—P. W. F. Mills, C. F. Manolo Hughes, C. L. R. Becher, A. S. Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), Rev. E. W. L. Martin, D. H. F. McMaster, G. R. More, W. J. Woodward, E. L. Sim, and B. D. Evans.

H.K.H.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following have been selected to represent the Club 2nd XI. against the Royal Navy 2nd XI. at Happy Valley this evening at 5 p.m.:—E. W. Hamilton, Rev. N. Evans, H. R. Remington, L. P. Ralph, Rev. T. B. Powell, W. H. Lock, G. R. Hett, W. A. Nowers, H. R. Menck, H. J. Armstrong, and T. J. Price. Should any of the players mentioned be unable to play they are asked to advise the Hon. Secretary as early as possible.

H.K.H.C. v. MALAYA C.C.

On Tuesday (November 25th) at 4 p.m. at the U.S.R.C., the H.K.H.C. will be at home to the Malaya Cricket team, and there will be a match on the U.S.R.C. ground at 4.30 p.m. between Malaya and the Cricketers of the Hockey Club. The H.K.H.C. Cricketers' side will be:—P. W. F. Mills, E. W. Hamilton, G. H. P. Piercy, A. S. Hett, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), Rev. T. B. Powell, H. Owen Hughes, D. H. F. McMaster, G. R. More, A. C. I. Bowker and B. D. Evans.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON RES. v. CLUB DE RECREO

The following have been selected to play for the Kowloon Reserves in their 2nd division league match: Club de Recreo "B" on the Kowloon ground on Saturday (kick-off 2.30 p.m.):—J. Beach, W. Parrott, and B. Rasmussen. A. W. Brown (capt.), W. E. Brown, and S. Beattie; A. Latham, N. Brumby, W. Taylor, A. Fitzgerald, and H. S. Browne. Reserves: V. Hask, A. Kirby, and W. Hillier.

SUMMARY COURT.

(BEFORE THE JUSTICE (MR. JUSTICE COMPERTZ)).

TENANTS WHO VACATED TEMPORARILY.

CLAIM AGAINST LANDLORD.

The Tai Cheong Sik Kie asked for a declaration that they were the monthly tenants of the third floor of No. 88, Des Voeux Road Central, for an injunction to restrain the landlord from refusing access, and for damages for breach of covenant in interfering with them in the occupation of the premises.

The plaintiff firm was represented by Mr. T. G. Bennett, and Mr. C. H. Lyson defended.

Mr. Bennett said that, owing to the premises next door being pulled down the business of the firm was interfered with, and they left the place temporarily, but when they desired to return they were refused admittance.

Mr. Lyson contended that the right of the plaintiffs to re-enter the premises after vacation had been opposed because the floor was originally let to a man who had nothing to do with the firm. He claimed that the firm had given up their rights by vacating.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs for \$125, and adjourned the application for an injunction *sine die*.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR THE SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

Following are the entries for the seventh extra race meeting which takes place on Saturday, November 29th:

1st RACE—SEAMILL "SPRINT"—NOVICES. RACE. Five Furlongs:—Starland, Irrepressible, Smart Guy (late Saccorometer), Day of Surprise, Little Minch, Petmouse, Cottongrass, Eli, White Rose (late Harkaway), Exchange Bill (late Margold, late Carnation), Strathfarrar, Koh-I-Noor, Drake (late Henry VIII), Manchurian Prince (late Petrol King), Uncle George (late Olive Leaf).

2nd RACE—KILMARNOCK HANDICAP—"A" CLASS. Six furlongs:—Prince Regent (108 lbs.), Spotted Sand (161), Hartfield (160), Rothesay (159), Kashmir (159), Fern Leaf (157), Magnificent Dahlia (156), Silver Spear (156), Gold Leaf (155), Clover Club (late Portland) (155), Roman Parrot (154), Valiant Dahlia (152), Rivergrass (151), Rialto Star (150), Pencastle (150), Koh-I-Noor (150), Strathfarrar (149), Zenda (146).

3rd RACE—TROON HANDICAP. One mile:—Spotted Sand (165 lbs.), Rothesay (163), Hartfield (162), Kashmir (161), Gold Leaf (159), Fern Leaf (159), Valiant Dahlia (157), Roman Parrot (156), Silver Spear (156), Clover Club (late Portland) (156), Satisfaction Dahlia (153), Magnificent Dahlia (154), Pencastle (153), Koh-I-Noor (152), Zenda (152), Rialto Star (151), Gaudie (148), Langat (148), Hailsham (149), Loch Rannoch (148), Duke of Frisco (148), Starland (147), King Johnnie (146), Day of Surprise (145), Watheau (142), Fatsai (142), Manchurian Prince (140).

4th RACE—ST. ANDREW'S STAKES. One and a half miles:—Little Minch, Kashmir, Diamondland, Silver Spear, Spotted Sand, King Johnnie, Satisfaction Dahlia, Rialto Star, Watheau, Grey Dragon, Pencastle, Fern Leaf (late Silvaplana), Valiant Dahlia, Newton Abbot, Roman Parrot.

5th RACE—KILMARNOCK HANDICAP—"B" CLASS. Six furlongs:—Orient Dahlia (160 lbs.), Langat (159), Irrepressible (158), Duke of Frisco (158), Loch Rannoch (157), Hailsham (156), Gaudie (155), King Johnnie (154), Day of Surprise (153), Fatsai (152), Drake (151), White Rose (150), Peninsular Lad (148), Exchange Bill (149), Cottongrass (147), Manchurian Prince (146), Golden Jubilee (146), Petmouse (145), Uncle George (143).

6th RACE—AYR PLATE. From two mile post once round and in (about 1 mile, 165 yards):—Irrepressible, Smart Guy (late Saccorometer), Langat, Silver Spear, Pet Mouse, Peninsular Lad, Duke of Frisco (late Silver Leaf), Hartfield, Watheau, Fatsai, Loch Rannoch, Magnificent Dahlia.

7th RACE—HONGKONG AUTUMN CHAMPION. One and a quarter miles:—Kashmir, Spotted Sand, Silver Spear, Prince Regent, Rothesay (late Ramsbury), Pencastle, Loch Rannoch, Fern Leaf (late Silvaplana), Valiant Dahlia.

BOXING.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION'S NEXT TOURNAMENT.

Mr. J. Brook, manager of the Hongkong Boxing Association, informed the *Daily Press* last night that the Association's next tournament would be held on December 24th. The principal attraction, he said, would be a return contest between C.P.O. Jim Cartridge and "Maty" Smith for the Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

Both men commence their training to-day, Smith under Staff Sergeant Hunt, and Cartridge at the Kowloon British School.

Any boxers, added Mr. Brook, who are anxious for a contest, are invited to communicate with him, giving particulars of weight and record.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

TWO CHINESE CHARGED AT KOWLOON.

At the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday afternoon, Ip Pak Hoi and Chau Sing were charged with intimidating Li Tin Wo, a licensed motor-driver, with intent to make him do an act which he was not legally bound to do.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. N. I. Brewer defended.

Mr. Webster, outlining the case, said that the complainant was the driver of a motor-bus plying between Tsim Sha Tsui and Sham Shui Po. On November 4th in Nathan Road an old man got off the bus while it was in motion, and slightly injured himself. The bus servants, acting on their instructions in such cases, asked him if he wanted medical attention, and conveyed him to the Kwong Wah Hospital, where he was attended to, and as his injury was very slight, advised to go home. After reporting the matter to the police, the complainant drove the old man to the address he gave, the Sun Cheong grocer's shop, in Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, and had never seen him since.

On November 12th, continued Mr. Webster, the complainant was waiting with his bus at Tsim Sha Tsui at about 1 p.m., when the two defendants came up to him. The first defendant said that the old man was in a dangerous condition in hospital, and that as he was very old and poor, complainant should pay him compensation. Defendant said that the complainant must meet him and Chau Sing at the Lok Sung tea-house, Sham Shui Po, that evening, when the matter could be discussed, otherwise complainant would not be in a position to drive his bus next day. The complainant, said Mr. Webster, was not so foolish as some people might have been in similar circumstances. He gave information to the police, and a trap was laid. Complainant, accompanied by Chinese detectives, met the defendants at the appointed place, when the first defendant demanded "compensation" for the old man. Both were arrested later.

Complainant, in the witness-box, corroborated parts of Mr. Webster's opening statement, and said that he asked the first defendant at the tea-house if he were a relation of the old man, and on receiving a negative answer, asked why he was interfering in the matter. Defendant answered that he was dealing with the affair on behalf of the members of a sort of club with which the old man was connected.

Mr. Brewer, interposing, submitted that the defendants were acting in good faith in the interests of the old man.

His Worship said that he was by no means certain of this, and that Mr. Brewer would have to show that the defendants had authority from the old man to act for him.

A Chinese detective gave evidence of arrest, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

The famous Equity Ball, regarded by New Yorkers as the biggest event of the year, is reproduced in "Broadway after Dark," which is well shown at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow only.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

A thrilling picture of life on a sailing vessel bound on a voyage round the Horn was shown at the Queen's Theatre yesterday, when "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," the new Metro special production with an all-star cast, began its engagement for a run of five days. It is a hair-raising picture of Jack London's stirring story of a conflict between strong men of the sea. More than this, however, the picture presents an arresting portrayal of life on a sailing ship, where the mutiny of the gangster crew, who have been recruited from the dives of Frisco, is put down by the iron hand of John Pike, the sailing vessel's first mate.

The story of "The Mutiny of the Elsinore" concerns the machinations of Andreas Mellaire, second mate of the vessel, in his villainous desire to possess Margaret West, the beautiful daughter of the ship's half-owner. Thwarted in the desire, Mellaire incites the thugs and gunmen who compose the crew to mutiny, which is finally put down by the iron hand of John Pike.

THE CORONET.

Age does not wither, nor custom stale Charlie Chaplin's infinite variety; and the news that he is to be featured in an all Chaplin programme at the Coronet Theatre, commencing to-morrow, will undoubtedly give general satisfaction. We know of people who go twice to see Chaplin in the same picture—surely the greatest compliment that can be paid any artist. Whether that will happen on this occasion remains to be seen. But it is more than probable, for the great little man, who hails from London and was a member of that mirth-provoking combination known as the Karno troupe, is to appear in no fewer than three of his rib-tickling characterizations. In "Easy Street" Charlie shows how to get there, and once there to remain; which is the art of being in Easy Street. He will also appear in "The Immigrant," another form of humour altogether; whilst in "The Count" he rounds off a trio of absurdities that fails—indeed does not need—analysis. These films have been made to provide laughter; and of course they succeed.

ALICE AND THE MONSTER PETITION.

As the Great Panjandrum entered the Chamber the Councilors rose from their chairs. The Great Panjandrum bowed once to the Councilors, and the Councilors bowed three times to the Great Panjandrum.

He took his seat and, referring to the papers before him, said: "I understand that today we have to deal with a Monster Petition." He turned to the door-keeper, and added: "Let the petitioners be admitted."

The door-keeper advanced to the portal, and, throwing it open, admitted Alice and her friends.

"The Most Exalted, the Great Panjandrum," he called out in a loud voice, motioning towards His Most Exalted, then, waving his hand in the direction of the petitioners, he said simply: "Alice." His Most Exalted bowed to Alice, and Alice curtsied respectfully to His Most Exalted.

"Why it reminds me of the Council of Ten at Venice," she exclaimed.

"Yes, sixteen people would remind you of ten," laughed the Walrus sarcastically.

"I wasn't thinking of the numbers so much," explained Alice, "as of this stately hall, these noble presences, and the weighty matters they meet to discuss."

"They look to me more like the Twelve Apostles," said the March Hare, "only they haven't got any beards."

"Yes, or the Seven Wise Men of Alexandria," suggested the Carpenter.

"Oh, not a bit like them," interrupted Alice, "at least I shouldn't think so from the look of them." "Anyhow," she went on, "they seem to be quite unique."

"You shouldn't say that," whispered the Walrus, "unless you are quite sure of what you say; and I don't see how you can be—Oh, excuse me," he went on hurriedly, "I was thinking of something else."

"Well, what does 'unique' mean anyhow?" asked the Walrus.

"It means," explained Alice, "something that has nothing in the world like it."

"Yes, they seem to answer to that description all right," granted the March Hare.

The petitioners having been seated, His Most Exalted rose and, addressing Alice courteously, said: "I understand that you are presenting something in the nature of a Monster Petition, but I do not see it on the table."

"Well, the fact is," explained Alice, "we did start to get signatures, but we found that everybody wanted to sign; that everybody thought the same way; and so we came to the conclusion that the simplest thing would be just to come along and tell you what the general public opinion is."

"But how does that affect us?" enquired His Most Exalted. "However, without going into that, what was it in particular that you want to petition about?—because if it is of no importance whatever I am sure we shall all like to meet your wishes."

"Oh, but it is of great importance," said Alice.

"As, for instance?" queried His Most Exalted.

"Well, about these Health questions, and the Water—that's what we want to know about."

"I dare say the High Obstructor of Private Works—one of our passed cadets—can satisfy you in that respect," said His Most Exalted.

"I can assure you that it is of excellent quality," said the High Obstructor.

"Can you drink it?" asked the Carpenter.

"Oh, I should think so," answered the High Obstructor, "though I can't honestly say I have ever tried to."

"I mean can you drink it safely?" demanded the Carpenter aggressively.

"I think you should give notice of that question," interrupted the High Obstructor, "it is of a markedly controversial character."

His Most Exalted leant forward: "Knowing the interest that you were likely to take in this matter of the water," he said, "we have had an analysis made and laid on the table. The High Analyst himself is engaged upon other and more important duties; but this has been done very carefully by one of our young cadets—a person of exceptional ability."

Alice took the paper in her hand and read it out aloud:

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Oxygen | 87.120 |
| Hydrogen | 10.892 |
| Orange peel | .007 |
| Dead dogs | 1.631 |
| Cigarette ends | .019 |
| Cheese rind | .128 |
| Fish bones | .083 |
| False teeth | a trace |
| | 100.000 |

"It seems a very satisfactory report," said Alice, "and the marked excess of oxygen and hydrogen over cheese-rind and other ingredients must, I presume, be taken as a very favourable circumstance. If I may be allowed to say so, it reflects great credit upon the officer who prepared it."

"One of our young cadets," repeated His Most Exalted, and added: "An exceptionally gifted body."

He seemed to be about to add something further when the High Cockalorum rose and, without any accompaniment, began to sing:

"I will remember, as a young cadet, Thinking I owed the Commonwealth some debt Of willing work for sorry recompense— I've long since ceased to feel like that, you bet."

But how to profit by my 'prenticeship To catch the eye, perhaps to gain the tip. Of some one practised in bureaucracy From one most highly placed I got the tip."

"This was the precept stamped upon my will. This the condition that I must fulfil— To keep the favour of omnipotence A simple code—Don't Think. Don't Rob the Tip."

"And when, ere fifty-five or sixty lack Of years laborious spent, I turn my back On tropic days, and take my well-earned whack, Nor George nor Clynes himself can take it back."

When the applause had ceased Alice turned to the Mad Hatter. "He has a sweet voice," she said. "Should you call it a bass or a tenor?"

"Or a fiver," said the Dormouse suddenly waking up. "You don't often see a tenor now-a-days."

"If you ask me," said the Mad Hatter, "I should call him a ten-to-five—if not a quarter-past-ten to a quarter-to-five."

"That reminds me," began the High Cockalorum.

"Oh help," murmured the March Hare, "hold my hand, he's going to be humorous."

His Most Exalted turned sharply upon the High Cockalorum. "Were you going to be humorous?" he demanded sternly. "No, No," exclaimed the High Cockalorum. "Upon my honour, not really humorous—only just a little banter, perhaps."

"Clearly understand," said His Most Exalted, "that no one banters in this Chamber except myself; and if he does—" he laid his hand suggestively across his throat and called out loudly "Executioner."

"Here," said the Dormouse, starting up again.

"Sit down, sir," shouted His Most Exalted, "you're not the Executioner."

"Well, how was I to know?" complained the Dormouse. "Nobody told me—and I never said I was," he added as he dozed off.

His Most Exalted leant forward and took the analysis out of Alice's hands. "Well, the water's all right, isn't it?" he asked. "That's as plain as the nose on your face."

The Mad Hatter started up: "We don't admit that the nose on her face is plain," he shouted loudly.

"You misunderstand me," began His Most Exalted, but the March Hare broke in: "We must insist upon taking the sense of the Council upon this subject," he exclaimed and cleared his throat loudly.

"Better let them," whispered the Master of Debate, "they're tickled to death at having a division."

His Most Exalted turned to the table: "Very well," he said, "we will take a division. Those in favour signify in the usual way; on the contrary The Noes have it," he announced.

"I suppose you mean the nose has it," snapped the Carpenter, "really their grammar!"

"I mean what I say," answered His Most Exalted sharply.

"But do you mean the 'Nose' or the 'Noes'?" persisted the Carpenter.

"I mean 'the Noes,'" shouted His Most Exalted. "If I had meant the 'Ayes' I should have said so."

"Nobody said anything about her eyes," murmured the Dormouse.

"Well, well, it's not worth quarrelling about," said His Most Exalted, trying to smooth things down, "and after all, you know, beauty is only skin deep."

"How deep does he expect it to be?" muttered the Mad Hatter. "Does he expect it to go down to the bone?"

"The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat," murmured the March Hare.

"What's that got to do with it?" demanded His Most Exalted.

"Nothing," replied the March Hare, "I thought I'd just mention it."

"Having disposed satisfactorily of the question of water," went on His Most Exalted, "we now come to that of Public Health. What is it that you particularly want to hear about that?"

"Well, how about all this typhoid and all the rest of it? There must be something wrong there," put in the March Hare rudely, and before Alice could speak.

"Oh, that's quite all right," answered His Most Exalted. "I am not an expert myself, but I understand from our High Medicine—one of our passed cadets—that the accounts of its prevalence have been much exaggerated, and that, in point of fact, it is quite a healthy complaint to have an attack of."

"Rather a pleasant way of spending a short holiday, in fact!" suggested the Mad Hatter.

"Exactly," agreed His Most Exalted, and added: "You know, I often think that a great deal of misunderstanding might be avoided by a little friendly and informal exchange of views between those without and those within the Council upon such subjects. For instance, if Alice—howing to her—met the High Medicine in the office of the High Obstructor."

"She said 'How's the Prince of Wales?'" shouted the Mad Hatter.

"He said: 'What's the price of soap?'" yelled the March Hare.

"And the consequence was they both—"

"Silence," thundered His Most Exalted, and, turning round, he again called out "Executioner."

"Here," answered the Dormouse, suddenly waking up again.

"Sit down, sir," commanded His Most Exalted. "I told you before that you weren't the Executioner."

"Yes, I know you told me that, but I didn't know I wasn't always," grumbled the Dormouse.

"Wasn't always," exclaimed the Walrus, "What an expression! How can you be 'wasn't always'?" There's no sense in it," he added turning to His Most Exalted. "It's absolute nonsense."

"Pray don't let that trouble you," said His Most Exalted pleasantly, "we are used to that here."

Alice gently pushed the Walrus aside and said: "I am so sorry, Sir, that we interrupted your remarks, but the fact is we quite thought you were playing Consequences."

"We don't play games here," exclaimed His Most Exalted, "and we don't care twopence about the consequences." He paused for a moment and then went on: "I was trying to suggest that we must try and understand your complaints, and you must try and understand the extraordinary difficulties under which an exceptionally talented, and unprecedently assiduous, staff carry on highly responsible duties. We have a great many complaints, but there is always a perfectly satisfactory explanation if the Man or the Men in the Street would only listen to it."

Before he could finish his remarks the Mad Hatter jumped up and began to sing:

"Re left-till-called-for, money orders, post— They take the name of God in vain—almost— They believe the vaguest rumour Show no slightest trace of humour At delays impossible to obviate. They ask why local letters take so long. They ask why nearly half of them go wrong. They cannot understand, and say it beats the head. If they have to wait an hour to get a stamp."

The perfectly satisfactory explanation is—

They're understaffed, they're understaffed, Upon my word, so absurdly understaffed.

There are special seasons when They have to start the day at ten. They're so absurdly, 'pon my word, understaffed.

Concerning Hospital and Medical advice

They say things that are—well, anything but nice. They jump to the conclusion And cling to the delusion That it's based on sloth and vulgar prejudice.

They ask you what's the present price of bugs. They ask you why the cupboard's bare of drugs.

They want to know the reason why Most things are out of season, If they're wanted after eight o'clock at night.

The perfectly satisfactory explanation is—

They're understaffed, they're understaffed, Upon my word, so absurdly understaffed.

They sometimes have to 'chuck their Grill, because some blighter wants his pill.

They're so absurdly, 'pon my word, understaffed.

Take Public Works—or want of them—they say

This place, like Rome, was not built in a day. Their argument infers That a hundred thousand years Would be nearer to the mark, and so it may.

They ask why building contracts take so long.

They venture to enquire. Why so many months expire Before a proper business answer comes along.

The perfectly satisfactory answer is—

They're understaffed, they're understaffed, Upon my word, so absurdly understaffed.

Why, goodness sakes alive, They sometimes work till nearly five. They're so absurdly, 'pon my word, understaffed.

(Continued on next column.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY DOLLAN).]

COOLIE SENTENCED TO DEATH. THE ABERDEEN MURDER CASE.

Sentence of death was passed yesterday on the coolie Lam Yin, who was charged with the murder in Aberdeen Harbour, of a boatwoman named Chau Yau Tin, on September 22nd.

Addressing the Jury, Mr. Nihill for the Crown, said that there was no doubt that prisoner was one of the men who boarded the sampan. There were discrepancies in the evidence, but they had to remember that "dovetail" evidence was often connected. He asked the Jury whether prisoner acted like an innocent man.

Mr. Fitzroy, for the defence, suggested that the bruise on the woman's head was caused previous to the men boarding the sampan. The woman's death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain, and Dr. McKenny had agreed that the injury could have been caused as early as September 22nd, by the woman suddenly rising and striking her head on the car with which the sampan was propelled.

There was not the slightest evidence that the man in the dock went with another man with the common purpose of committing a felony. They had no right to assume anything, and must acquit the prisoner.

His Lordship, in summing up, remarked that it was a difficult case, made far more difficult because the defence did not put the only man who knew exactly what happened (prisoner) into the box. Prisoner had made no attempt to repudiate taking part in the attack.

The Jury, after 25 minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, and His Lordship passed sentence in the usual way.

DISCOVERY ON A JUNK. CHINESE IN COURT ON ARMS CHARGE.

Two Chinese were charged with having in their possession on board a junk in the anchorage off the Western district, 18 automatic pistols, 1,842 rounds of pistol ammunition, and 400 rounds of rifle ammunition.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and remarked that on October 14th, a junk which was lying in the anchorage off the Western district, was boarded by Inspector Lane, accompanied by four Chinese detectives and two informers, and they found 13 persons on board. First prisoner was the acting master of the junk, and the second man described himself as the quartermaster. There was a cargo in the after-hold, and one of the informers crawled over this, and right in the stern, he prised open a piece of wood, and behind this board 17 automatics were discovered. The other pistol was later found in a locker. After this the informant went to a partition amidships, and smashing aside another plank, disclosed a large hole, in which the pistol ammunition was found, and elsewhere the Police found the rifle ammunition.

Concluding, Mr. Holmes said that when the first prisoner was charged, he said: "I have nothing to say. I know nothing about these things." The second man said: "I don't know who brought them aboard."

Inspector Lane gave evidence as to the discovery of the arms on the junk. He said that the 200 rounds of pistol ammunition were discovered in a hat box.

Chang Fat, the first prisoner, went into the box, and stated that he was assistant captain. At the time the Police raided the junk there were between 160 and 170 tons of cargo aboard. He was not the licensee of the junk, but when the latter was not on board he was in charge.

Second prisoner said that he was quartermaster and steersman, and when in port, had no duties. The bosun, named Chan Fuk, was responsible for the storing of the cargo. When the Police Inspector boarded the boat he did not see the bosun there, but he was on board before the police raid. He did not know that the arms and ammunition were on board.

His Lordship adjourned the case until this morning.

"A good song," said His Most Exalted, "and well sung, and expressing sentiments that, I am sure, appeal to us all. Personally, though I am in sympathy with progress, my inclinations are towards conservatism, my colour is blue—true blue. What is yours?" he asked pleasantly, referring to Alice.

"Mine's Old Tom Red," muttered the March Hare.

"Gordon, Orange, everytime for me," shouted the Mad Hatter.

"Well, he said 'us,'" he grumbled as Alice tried to push them aside.

His Most Exalted rose hastily: "I think that in all the business we have to deal with," he said, "the petitioners may withdraw."

"Thank you so much for receiving us," said Alice bowing first to the Great Panjandrum, and then to each of the High Councilors in succession.

"It's very good of us to have listened so patiently to what you had to say," added the Carpenter, giving a nod all round.

His Most Exalted bowed his acknowledgements, and the petitioners left the Chamber.

As the door closed, he said: "You know there's a good deal in what they say, though, of course (winking), it wouldn't do to admit it."

He turned his head in a listening attitude, and to the accompaniment of pattering feet on the great stair case, there could be heard the Carpenter's voice, dying away in the distance:

I'm understaffed, I'm understaffed, Upon my word, so absurdly understaffed.

Things sometimes go so far I have to smoke my own cigar. I'm so absurdly, 'pon my word, understaffed.

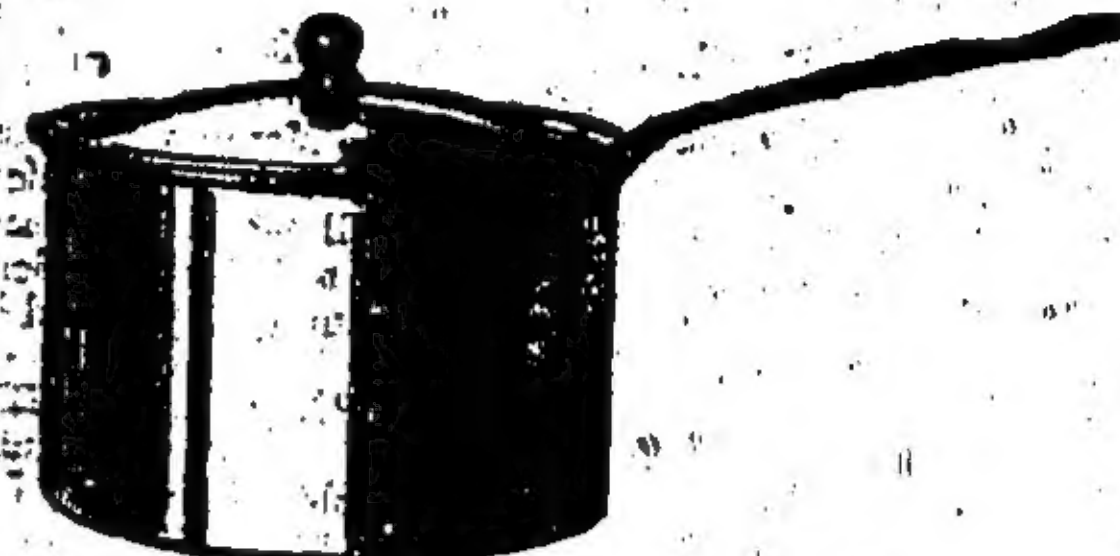
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INSPECTION INVITED.

CABLES.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE SIRDAR.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

SIR LEE STACK UNDERGOES SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

CAIRO, November 19th.

The Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, was proceeding home when his assailants, who were secreted in the doorway of the stores department of the Ministry of Education, threw a bomb, which hit the motor-car but failed to explode and fell in the gutter.

The assailants followed the car, firing continually. Frightened occupants of a passing tram-car sought shelter by lying down. One of the assailants crossed the road and reloaded his revolver from a magazine which was handed to him by a man who was standing on the pavement. A policeman who pursued the assailants was hit three times and seriously wounded. The assailants entered a taxicab which was waiting in a side street.

Two Englishmen on a motor-cycle with side-car slowed down for the purpose of taking the number of the taxicab, whereupon a man jumped out of the taxicab and fired repeatedly at the motorcyclists, but missed them. The taxicab sped off.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Asquith, who is spending a holiday in Egypt, had an audience of King Fuad this morning.

LATER.

A bulletin states that Sir Lee Stack is suffering from shock. He has three bullet wounds, one in the stomach, one in the hand and one in the foot. His condition is serious.

The Sirdar's aide-de-camp, Captain Campbell, of the Black Watch, was hit in the chest, and the chauffeur in the arm and leg.

Zaghlul Pasha and Ministers called at the Residency and expressed profound shock and sorrow.

A deputation from the Chamber conveyed similar sentiments. Zaghlul Pasha obviously was most affected.

The attack on the Sirdar was made in the Shrinakrelaini, the main busy thoroughfare.

The chauffeur, in spite of his wounds, set off at full speed and brought the car to the Residency, which was nearer than Sirdaria.

Viscount Allenby and Mr. Asquith and others were lunching, and when the wounded men were brought in there was general stupefaction.

Zaghlul Pasha, interviewed by Reuters' correspondent, was greatly moved and described his horror at seeing the wounded men at the Residency. Zaghlul Pasha went to the Palace and informed the King, who was greatly pained.

Zaghlul Pasha added that an enquiry will be opened.

The chauffeur of the taxicab has already been arrested. The Government will leave no stone unturned to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Zaghlul Pasha issued a communiqué appealing for public aid, and the authorities are offering £10,000 reward for the apprehension of the criminals.

The Sirdar will be operated on at the Anglo-American Hospital.

The Sirdar intended to leave for the Soudan last night, but has postponed his departure till November 23rd.

SIRDAR'S OPERATION.

LATER.

The operation on the Sirdar has been successfully performed, and his condition is as good as can be expected.

The bullet was found lodged under the lung. The stomach was full of blood. The intestines are not perforated and the stomach muscles are intact. Transfusion was proceeded with and has done good.

The Sirdar's condition near midnight was more hopeful.

It is now thought that there were about eight assailants involved, and that they escaped in two taxicabs.

LATER.

There is a slight improvement in the Sirdar's condition which, however, is still very serious.

(Continued on next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

NO REASON TO DOUBT ITS GENUINENESS.

LONDON, November 20th.

The sub-committee mentioned on the 13th inst. as having been appointed to investigate the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter has reported that there is no reason to doubt its genuineness. The Government reply to M. Rakovsky's recent note will be in this sense and will emphasize the necessity for the cessation of Bolshevik propaganda in Great Britain.

AUSTRALIAN DOCK WORKERS ON STRIKE.

SHIPPING HELD UP AT ALL PORTS.

MELBOURNE, November 20th.

The wharf labourers have joined the waterside workers in an offensive against overseas shipping, which has therefore held up shipping at all the Australian ports.

LATEST CABLES.

ANGLO-PERSIAN COMPANY.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SHARES.

LONDON, November 19th.

It is officially stated that the Government have informed the Anglo-Persian Oil Company that they do not intend to dispose of the Government's holding of shares in the Company.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

MADRID, November 19th.

General Serrano and a Lieut.-Colonel were killed in Morocco.

LATER.

A communiqué states that the Spanish forces have withdrawn from the Shesuan-Tetuan line in orderly fashion.

LASH FOR NARCOTIC TRAFFICKERS.

VICTORIA, November 19th.

The Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution authorising the infliction of the lash as a penalty for persons who are convicted of trafficking in narcotic drugs.

INDIAN POLITICAL OFFENDER SENTENCED.

BANGALORE, November 19th.

The Buddhist priest Nagendra, who had been twice previously convicted of political offences, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for making a seditious speech in Mandalay.

INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 20th.

The attack on the Sirdar has created a profound impression. The leading articles in the newspapers reflect the deep indignation felt and demand not only condign punishment of the assassins, but energetic British action to re-establish respect for Great Britain in Egypt. The Egyptian Government, the Chambers and especially M. Zaghlul, the Prime Minister, are largely held to be morally responsible for the crime owing to their anti-British attitude.

ZAGHLUL "ASTONISHED."

CAIRO, November 20th.

The Sirdar was unwell yesterday morning, and only with an effort attended the War Ministry. He has not eaten anything, which, in the circumstances, is fortunate.

Zaghlul Pasha, interviewed by Pressmen, deplored the attack, which was most astonishing when the country had returned to tranquillity on the withdrawal of his resignation. Zaghlul is convinced that the criminals wanted to disturb the peace of the country.

DOCTORS STILL HOPE.

CAIRO, November 20th.

The Sirdar's condition is extremely grave. Hemorrhage is affecting his digestion and causing sickness, but the doctors have not abandoned hope. The next twenty-four hours will probably be decisive.

[Major-General Sir Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G., who has been Governor-General of the Soudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army since 1917, is 56 years of age.]

EARLIER CABLES.

OPIUM CONFERENCE. SWISS EDITOR'S STRONG INDICTMENT.

GENEVA, November 19th.

The chief editor of the *Journal de Geneve*, who formerly held an important position in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in the course of an editorial on the failure of the preliminary Opium Conference, alleges that no State desires to take any serious step. "In making use of questions which were entirely foreign to the real problem, the Japanese delegates succeeded in wrecking the first Conference, to the feigned indignation of all the States represented at the Conference. The United States was the only Power which could be sincerely shocked, because it wants a settlement." By reserving its right to submit the matter to the second Conference, the United States "circumvented the Machiavellian calculations of those, in India, for example, who hoped that it would be easier to reach an agreement without the United States."

BISHOP BRENT'S SPEECH.

LATER.

The chief speaker at to-day's session of the Opium Conference was Bishop Brent (United States), who voiced America's single-mindedness in tackling the evil. He declared that they had advanced beyond the stage of pious aspirations and must prepare for action.

Alluding to the situation in China, Bishop Brent said that they must eliminate the economic difficulties and the rest would be easy. "Let the Conference not adjourn until it has declared a practical way, and that it is determined to pursue that ideal until it is realized."

FUTURE OF WEMBLEY.

A STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN.

DOMINIONS' ATTITUDE.

Lord Stevenson, chairman of the Board of the British Empire Exhibition, in an interview, which a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* had with him last month, complained that the conflicting statements as to the reopening of the Exhibition that were constantly appearing in the Press were doing a great deal of harm and hampering the hands of those who were responsible for carrying on the negotiations, which were of an exceedingly delicate and difficult character. He added:

"Newspaper statements are cabled out to the Dominions and Colonies, and are often misunderstood and used for party purposes by people antagonistic to any continuance of the Exhibition. The Dominions and Colonies have spent £2,400,000 collectively on the Exhibition, without hope of any direct return, and they are perfectly satisfied with their bargain. They all frankly admit that the advantages they have gained from the Exhibition have been very great. It is quite true to state that they have declined to continue; but I have refused to take 'No' for an answer, being strongly of opinion that it is not in the best interests of the Empire that such a decision should be accepted without further reconsideration and that an effort should be made to convince the Dominions that it would be to their best advantage to continue for another year. Negotiations are still proceeding, and I am now much more hopeful that my point of view will be accepted."

VALUABLE ASSETS.

Unless, said Lord Stevenson, a fair representation of the Dominions agreed to continue next year, he personally would not advocate a reopening of the Exhibition. Referring to the statements which have appeared in the Press as to the probable loss that would be incurred on Wembley, he said:

"I am afraid that some of the newspapers have a sorry idea of finance, as nobody can tell whether there will be a loss on the Exhibition or not until the assets have been realized. The assets position at Wembley at the end of 1923 will certainly not be worse than at the close of the present year. It is a valuable and developed site, close to London, with electricity, gas, and water laid on, and the laying-out of the area as a garden city is only one of the many uses to which it might be put. It has the largest sports arena in the world, the Stadium having cost £200,000 to build."

Lord Stevenson recalled the fact—which, he said, appeared to be little known—that there exists a company whose duty it is to take over the Exhibition at its termination and liquidate it to the best advantage. This was one of the original arrangements in the articles of association.

The *Daily Telegraph* representative learnt from Dominion sources that the supporters in the Dominions and Colonies of the proposal to reopen next year were being met with the criticism, by the opposing parties, that the British Government have not, as yet, contributed their share to the Exhibition, and that all the latter have done has been to put up a guarantee. The Dominions and Colonies, on the other hand, have actually spent their money, and they are now being asked to contribute a further sum to reopen their pavilions next year, to which there is opposition in some quarters.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

POWERS AND CHINA.

FRENCH PRESS REPORTS.

PARIS, November 20th.

Le Journal announces that the Powers have agreed to discuss the Peking question and the guarantees to be demanded from the new Chinese Cabinet. France's aim is to obtain respect for her rights concerning the Eastern Chinese Railways, and compliance with promises, also the payment of the Boxer Indemnity in gold francs. According to *Le Matin*, France has complied with England's request for a postponement of the discussion of the Geneva Protocol.—(Havas).

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

PARIS, November 20th.

Referring to possible discussions in Peking at which the Powers have come to an agreement regarding the guarantees to be demanded from the new Chinese Cabinet, *Le Journal* maintains that France requires that the French rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be respected, also an undertaking that the Boxer Indemnity shall be payable in gold francs. The paper asserts that Great Britain and United States consider it as of the first importance to obtain Japan's agreement to liberty of action in any eventual negotiations between the Powers and China.

LATER.

Reuter understands that the projected concerted action by the Powers in connection with conditions in China has been found inopportune.

Nothing is known in London of the fresh proposals, or joint negotiations.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

SUPPORT FOR TUAN.

TIENTSIN, November 19th.

Telegrams have been received from the Tientsin of Singkiang, Kiangsu, Shensi, Shansi, and the Tartar-General of Jehol, Kalgan and Suiyuan, replying to the announcement to the provinces of Tuan Chi Jui's appointment as the Provisional Chief Executive, all offering their hearty support of Marshal Tuan Chi Jui.

Tuan Chi Jui has not yet assumed office.

It is reported that Hu Ching Yi's troops in Peking are moving down the Kinshan line in order to reinforce the brigade at present in Honan.

TUAN'S SUPPORTERS NOW SUPPORTING WU PEI FU.

LATER.

In Tuan Chi Jui's entourage great surprise is being expressed at the manifesto from the Yangtze Tientsin regarding the formation of the Military Government, and it is pointed out that all the signatories to the manifesto, except two, urgently requested Tuan Chi Jui to emerge from his retirement and handle the situation, and they pledged him their support.

ITALIAN LEGATION GUARD.

ROME, November 19th.

The Government have commissioned Rear-Admiral Conz, the Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, to leave for Peking at the end of November in the battleship *San Giorgio* with a company of Marines to reinforce the Italian Legation guard in Peking.

NOT A DISASTER.

ADMIRAL DE ROBECK ON CAMPAIGN IN GALLI POLI.

Speaking recently at a dinner at Glasgow Admiral Sir John de Robeck said many people talked about the disaster of the Gallipoli campaign. He thought that what those gallant soldiers of ours achieved had a great effect on the war. He never realized that so much as in recent years when he was at Constantinople, and was able to look into the Turkish archives of the war. It prevented them from moving their forces to other theatres of the war; it stopped their attack on Egypt, and from sending reinforcements to Mesopotamia; while it saved the Russian position in Caucasus. That at least was an enormous asset to the Allies.

SOME CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

[BY HORACE WYNDHAM IN "OVERSEAS."]

As the majority of people no doubt are aware, China is the land of superstition. So greatly is this the case that to practically every native in the country there is a hidden significance in even the most ordinary circumstances attending his daily life. Thus, if a child scolds himself by upsetting a kettle of hot water over his body, he attributes the disaster to the "evil eye" of an enemy, and not—as would a despised "foreign devil"—to the simple fact that the water was hot. So, too, when a Celestial goes out in the rain unprovided with an umbrella, and thus gets drenched, he accounts for the matter by recollecting that he omitted to recite a certain formula on commencing the excursion.

To the Western mind, of course, there is something rather childish in all this, but to the teeming millions of China the due observance of the innumerable superstitions that confront them at every turn is a very serious matter indeed. The slightest neglect of any of them is regarded as a direct passport to the gravest disaster; while, on the other hand, proper compliance with them is believed to bring with it nothing but good fortune.

Under these circumstances, it will easily be understood that in the Flowery Land there exists the greatest possible belief in luck. How extraordinarily pronounced, however, is this belief can scarcely be estimated by those who have never lived in the country. Thus, the Chinese have certain names, colours, animals, clothes, trees, plants, and places of residence, etc., etc., which they instinctively associate with good fortune; and, conversely, they are similarly supplied with others that entail upon the person rash enough to make use of them an inevitable train of ill-luck. Consequently, the problem of enjoying a pleasurable existence is assured (theoretically) by consulting the Hsia Tsai, or "Men of Talent"—the body by whom the list was first drawn up.

A circumstance, with which the enquirer is bound to be struck is the great scope of this list. Indeed, every possible contingency seems to be provided therein. Thus, one is told of "lucky" days on which to "seek an audience," to "undertake domestic affairs," or to "make proposals of marriage." Curiously enough, this list is identical with that recommended for "performing desperate deeds or facing situations of peril" upon. To the "barbarian" mind the coincidences will appear a little strange.

After days, colours are dealt with in this guide to fortune. Among those recommended as ensuring "luck" upon their wearers is, first and foremost, yellow. This is because it is held to signify the brightness of the sunshine. Hence the belief that a house painted in this shade will enjoy the especial protection of Heaven. It is on this account, no doubt, that yellow was for long the Imperial colour in China, and the hue of which the Emperor's State dresses were made. Prior to A.D. 581, however, it was red; but in the Tang dynasty (618-908) this change was made.

One of the most deeply rooted of the host of superstitions prevalent in China is concerned with the fate of wives who die childless. This, according to the belief in question, is the reverse of pleasant, assuming, as it does, the form of consignment to a "Lake of Blood" in one of the ten Buddhist wells provided for evil-doers. Residence therein, however, is not held to be perpetual, provided the sufferer's friends are in a position to pay the priests to obtain intercession.

Travellers in the Flowery Land—especially those who have penetrated at all into the interior—have frequently been puzzled at hearing themselves accused by the natives of possessing "the evil eye." Very naturally they have endeavoured to ascertain why the Celestial refrains from describing both their eyes in the same uncomplimentary fashion. The average Chinese, however, has a rooted aversion from giving explanations, and, consequently, the knowledge-seekers have, as a general rule, been compelled to depart uninformed. From the researches of an authority who has carefully investigated this subject, it appears that there existed, a thousand years ago, or more, an unshakable conviction that the inhabitants of China alone were provided with two eyes. Hence the restriction to the singular number when referring to Europeans.

As to belief in the malign influence exerted by the human glance, this scarcely requires much explaining, for we all know that among our own enlightened countrymen a similar belief was current until a comparatively recent date. With the existence of "the evil eye," warlocks, wizards and witches duly recognised in the statute books of less than a couple of centuries ago, we cannot well afford to laugh at the Chinese for ascribing certain disasters to the workings of the "evil eye."

Perhaps the most deeply implanted of all the numerous superstitions that still flourish—despite increasing intercourse with foreigners—is the one known as the "Feng Shui." This, which exercises an extraordinary grip over every portion of the community, is somewhat akin to that branch of divination known to Western people as "geomancy." Put briefly, it (Continued on next column.)

MONEY-LENDING AGENCIES FOR THE POOR IN CHINA.

Banking institutions are naturally the principal money lenders in China, as in other countries. But the banking service is only available to the more prominent firms and individuals or those with adequate securities. Modern banks operating under the banking laws are not allowed to hold real estate as security. As a rule, native (old-fashioned) banks make advances on personal credit alone, but to the poor and needy, these institutions might as well be non-existent. The average rate of interest charged by the banks is about 14 per cent. per annum, varying a good deal with the time and place; but for the poorer classes, the rate is much higher. They may obtain loans from professional money lenders if they have real property such as house and land deeds to offer as security. An interest rate of from 1.5 per cent. to 3 per cent. per month, or 21.6 per cent. to 36 per cent. per annum, is commonly charged. If only small articles are available for "security," they usually go to the pawnshop, where interest is charged at 2 to 3 per cent. per month, which is equivalent to 24 to 36 per cent. per annum. As a rule, only an amount equal to half the market value of the article offered may be obtained. In the case of the pawnshop, the period for the loan is limited to 18 months, while the professional money lenders are always on a sharp lookout for an opportunity to foreclose on a piece of desirable property and in this case the time limit would be much shorter. These, however, are all legitimate transactions, and the rates, though high, are not considered excessive. It is the labourer or street peddler with no adequate security to offer who encounters the most unreasonable treatment from the hands of the loan sharks. Such loans which are generally known as Yin Tse Chuan are made on the basis of doubling capital in a year or even less. They are for comparatively small amounts, varying from a few hundred copper cents to 30 or more dollars. For a sum above 30 dollars, however, it is necessary for the borrower to furnish some sort of written guarantee from some reliable store keeper, while for smaller amounts, a word of recommendation from a mutual friend is all that is necessary. The borrower is required to sign a paper on which he agrees to pay the lender no much a day for a certain number of days. Not even the borrowed sum is mentioned in the document. For example, if \$15 is borrowed for a period of 60 days, the signed paper only signifies that the borrower agrees to pay the lender 30 cents per day for sixty days commencing at a certain date. In actual practice, the money is often lent in silver and paid back in copper, which further bewilders the ignorant borrower and helps him to lose sight of the rate of interest he is paying. In many places such sharp practice is officially prohibited, but the system is too deeply rooted to be eradicated, especially when no other adequate credit system can take its place. However, as the borrowers of such money are mostly shiftless people, the lenders must keep constant watch over their loans. They will use any method to bring a delinquent to book, partly because they have no redress in litigation, loans on these terms not being recognised. Every city and town has its quota of "toughs" who are able to maintain their prestige among the poor and helpless by physical prowess. These persons are used by the money lenders. Women constitute the majority of the victims of these loan sharks.—*Chinese Economic Bulletin*.

main principle is a belief in the power of the earth to attract good fortune, provided its configuration conforms to that of a "lucky" animal or inauspicious object. Thus if the outline of a hill bears an appreciable resemblance to a lion—does the rock of Gibraltar—the Celestial builder straightaway deems it an excellent place on which to erect a dwelling-house. This is because to his mind the lion is symbolical of good fortune.

When the resemblance is not strikingly apparent the average Chinese architect is resourceful enough to "assist" Nature by planting trees (to indicate a tail), or digging a ditch (to suggest a mouth), etc. "If Feng Shui is really good, he makes him first chop quick times!" he remarks blandly, as he sets to work, spade in hand, to carry out the necessary alterations. The reason why he wants a good "Feng Shui" is because it is supposed to entail upon the place within its sphere of influence all sorts of blessings. Foremost among these are those of health and commercial prosperity.

Other superstitions still current among the Celestials are, to Western modes of thinking, equally absurd. Thus, in a book by Mr. H. A. Giles, an ex-officer of the Consular Service in Kan Kow, there is an account of how no less a person than the late Li Hung Chang once sought to ward off a threatened inundation in the province of Chihbi by prostrating himself before a water-snake. Another common belief—even among the educated classes—is that, unless one covers the mouth and nostrils on seeing a rainbow, one is liable to be choked by its poisonous fumes. After this, the widespread acceptance by Western children of the old nursery story that the moon is made of green cheese seems quite natural.

Woodward's Gripewater.

CURES
STOMACH
ILLS.

Diseases of all kinds are lurking near and the best defence is a healthy stomach. Prevention is better than cure. Babies, children and adults can keep a sweet stomach by taking Woodward's Gripewater. It effectively prevents indigestion and acidity, and thus wards off diarrhoea, and other ills that begin with a disordered stomach. Most pleasant, soothing and strengthening to the system. Free from opiates, therefore safe even for a new-born babe. At all Chemists.



WOODWARD'S
"Gripewater"
KEEPS BABY WELL

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE
SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-INDIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM,
HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship
"OUDEKERK" (5)
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th November, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1924. [1510]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th November, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 21st November, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 20 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1924. [1503]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MOORE PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port on 17th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 16 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
FURNES (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Canton Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 3185.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1924. [1507]

NOISE.

MODERN SHOCK TACTICS.

Writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. George H. Bonner remarks on the fact that noise has come to be an accepted part of present-day life. We have led to much upon noise that we have come to judge all things in proportion to the extent that they deafen us. The successful persons are those who are most clamorous, who attract our attention by their loud voices in speaking, their perpetration of the heavy headline, the placard, and the sensational poster which meets our gaze wherever we turn. To a certain type of mind, says the writer, the most immense and the most extraordinary must always appear to be the best; the persons who possess it are those to whom the largest war memorial is, by reason of its size, the finest, and the longest film the best.

We judge the quality of merchandise by the number of square feet its advertisement occupies; we crown the poet with the most effective press agent. In America, things have come to such a pass that citizens on the approach of some prominent person whose name is unknown to them, are heard to enquire of one another, "Who is the big noise?"

In their endeavour to deliver "something with a punch," advertisers resort to shock tactics, which, whether we will or not, must eventually affect our delicately balanced aesthetic and perceptive faculties. In the letters of a century ago, we find the same spirit. Writers were not content with a plain statement, but resorted to methods of underlining and italicizing and the use of many large capitals even in the simplest of statements. This over-emphasis of the letter-writer and the advertiser is actually a confession of weakness. It may be noted also in the father of the family, who, with his back to the fire, declaims against the frivolities of his son; the teacher who, with crashing fist on the desk before him bawls out some anæmic platitudes; the politician who, by mere force of sound, communicates to his hearers his frenzy over some trivial matter. All of these find their greatest pleasure in sound, and their endeavour to crush their audience under an avalanche of noise. The crime of those who devise sensational advertisements, of those who over-italicise, and of those who "boom," is that they affect their fellow-men unduly. They attract attention by unfair means and direct it to things which are really not worth while.

Many people at the present day believe that the world will be saved by propaganda, and that the louder the noise of the propagandist the greater his efficiency. The reverse of this is true; the world will be saved by the dissemination of truth, and truth does not need to be shouted. The most powerful things are the most silent. This is a truth which is obvious in mechanics, for all noise is the result of friction, and all friction entails a waste of power. A rattling ball-race or a screaming journal must be attended to at once, must be oiled or adjusted, or the whole machine will be thrown out of action. The lubricants of political life have yet to be discovered; indeed, we can hardly be said to have put ourselves in the way of finding them since so many of our social engineers take greater pleasure in the noise and heat caused by friction than in the smooth working of the machine.

The remedy for the various manifestations of noise and blarney in our daily lives lies, says the writer, within our individual selves. It is in making the inner life more intense than the outer, and thereby attaining tranquillity. It is our indifference to the still small voice within, and our attention to the external noises, that account for so much of the discord in our national and personal life. We are prone to be attracted by the crowd and the "big noise," and to mistake the clamour of the advertiser and the shouting politician for the silent things that are of real moment. "If we could be content to be quiet for a little while, to listen to the voice within us, and drink of the joy that is for ever welling up from the centre of our being, we should be happy. Balance and proportion would naturally reassert themselves, for they are of our true nature; over-emphasis and all the expressions of blarney would vanish. We should cease to crave for the stimulus of the roar, which is without, for our ears would be attuned to the music which is within." As human beings, our task is to discover those things that are of real use to us—the things that really matter. We must resist the noise of external things, and determine which of the influences around us we will permit to affect us. The loud advertiser and those who over-emphasise make this difficult for us, for they compel our attention to the wrong things; their voices hide the essential, and a mass of the unessential; the natural harmony of things is made inaudible by their noise.

THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

Urging revision of the Church's marriage service, Miss Maude Boyden said, at a Congress meeting, chiefly of women, at Oxford, that the injunction on the wife to "obey" was a violation of the natural law. There was also the curious phrase about "staying the woman away." Who had the right to give a woman away except herself? The man was supposed to endow the woman with all his worldly goods, but before the Married Woman's Property Act he often took the lot. (Laughter.) The "giving away" was a relic of the time when a woman passed from the domination of her father to the domination of her husband.

THE LURE OF THE POSTAGE
STAMP.ONE OF THE KING'S GREATEST
PLEASURES.

AN OLD MAN'S HOBBY.

In a letter to a personal friend some years ago the King wrote of stamp collecting that "it is one of the greatest pleasures of my life." The sentiment finds an echo in countless thousands of collectors in all ranks of life, who find fascination and recreation in the collecting of these variegated "scraps of paper." It is, and always has been, the most democratic of hobbies," writes Fred J. McVittie in the *Telegraph*.

"Each collector, once he has set foot in the world of stamps, will soon find the fields which appear most pleasant to him to pasture in, and once found, the permanence of his interest is assured. The hobby will be his for life, and at the close of a strenuous career the possession of an enthusiasm such as this will be of precious value. As Sir Lauder Brunton told a company of stamp-collectors not long ago:

"A great many people die from the very simple anxiety of having nothing to do. When they retire from active work they die of sheer ennui! Sometimes they come to me and complain of so many things, and say they have nothing to do. I tell them to collect stamps. It will add ten years to their life! The wise men do so. The others do not. And the wise men live on. That is the use of collecting stamps at the end of life."

"The postage stamp is such a commonplace of everyday life that none but a collector stops to think of its magic power. Next time you commend a letter to the all-swallowing, indiscriminate orifice of the letter box, think of what a magic talisman is the postage stamp you have affixed to the top right corner of the envelope.

"When stamp collecting first took root in the hearts of boys and men (for the boy was doubtless father to the man, in the creation of the new pastime) there were comparatively few stamps to collect. My old friend, the late Mr. Mount Brown, when he published his first catalogue of postage stamps in May, 1862, knew of but 1,500 varieties. To-day there are about 40,000 standard varieties known, without counting minor differences, and the scope they afford to collectors is broad enough to appeal to all their diverse interests and tastes.

"There are, still collectors cheerfully pursuing the collection of stamps in general; they do not deceive themselves that they are going to get 40,000 varieties and be 'complete,' but they travel wide and across the world, and gain many of the advantages of travel without its attendant inconveniences. In the quietude of his stamp-den, pouring over his album, the collector surveys mankind from China to Peru."

WEATHER REPORT.

November 20th at 12.25.—Pressure has increased considerably at Shanghai and slightly over N. Japan; it has decreased considerably over S. Japan and moderately to slightly elsewhere.

Depression is situated over the Eastern S. and another is indicated in the vicinity of Yaw.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 20th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.86 inches, against an average of 81.64 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 21st, is as follows:—

Forecast
Formosa Channel (N.E. winds, moderate to fresh breeze)
do.
do.
do.

Hongkong to Gap Rock
do.
do.
do.

South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamocha
do.
do.
do.

South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan
do.
do.
do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 20th.

| | Prev. Day | On Date | On Date |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | at 2 p.m. | 6 a.m. | 2 p.m. |
| Barometer | 29.95 | 29.94 | 29.87 |
| Temperature | 72 | 70 | 78 |
| Humidity | 68 | 75 | 50 |
| Wind Direction | E | Calm | WNW |
| " Force | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Weather | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rain | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Highest open-air Temperature on 19th | 73 | | |
| Lowest open-air Temperature on 20th | 70 | | |

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 21st to 27th, 1924.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | H'kong Standard Time | Height | H'kong Standard Time | Height |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Fri. | 21 | 5.31 | 6.2 | 11.14 | 2.6 |
| Sat. | 22 | 6.12 | 5.7 | 11.22 | 4.5 |
| Sun. | 23 | 6.55 | 6.1 | 11.58 | 2.6 |
| Mon. | 24 | 7.10 | 6.1 | 0.24 | 3.8 |
| Tues. | 25 | 7.14 | 6.2 | 0.36 | 2.7 |
| Wed. | 26 | 7.27 | 6.2 | 1.13 | 2.3 |
| Thur. | 27 | 7.39 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| | | 8.3 | 7.7 | 1.49 | 2.9 |
| | | 9.1 | 6.0 | 2.48 | 1.7 |
| | | 8.43 | 8.1 | 2.24 | 3.0 |
| | | 9.62 | 5.8 | 3.83 | 1.3 |
| | | 9.20 | 8.4 | 2.59 | 3.3 |

"I know I drop my aitches, but that is my misfortune.—Mr. J. H. Thomas.

When systems have gone to the dogs it is sometimes found that they are jolly dogs.—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

Scholars should get at school a hard framework of general education to be afterwards filled in.—The Headmaster of Winchester.

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW, 5.15 & 9.15.

A REVELATION OF LIFE.

WARNER BROS.

"BROADWAY AFTER
DARK"

DIRECTED BY MONTE BELL FROM THE OWEN DAVIS
PLAY. A PICTURE SET AMONG PALACES OF PLAY,
GLAMOROUS CAFES AND DANCE CLUBS WHERE MOTH-
LIKE YOUTH AND BEAUTY SCORCH THEIR WINGS.

DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE ACTED BY SUCH CELEBRITIES AS

ADOLPHE MENJOU, ANNA Q. NILSSON, NORMA SHEARER.

CARMEL MYERS, WILLARD LOUIS, EDWARD BURNS

AND FEATURING THE FAMOUS

ACTORS' EQUITY BALL

WITH ITS SHINING STARS OF BROADWAY.

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

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THERAPION No. 18

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| "OUDEKERK" | 18th November |
| "SALAWATI" | 18th December |
| "OLDEKERK" | 14th Jan., 1925. |

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| "SCHIEDYK" | 29th November |
| "OUDEKERK" | End of December |

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| STEAMERS | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT | FOR |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| TJIKEMBANG | JAVA | Is port | 1st Nov. | SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA |
| TJIKEMBANG | NORTH CHINA | 23rd Nov. | 26th " | BATAVIA |
| TJIKEMBANG | JAVA via N. CHINA | 23rd " | 26th " | JAPAN |
| TJIKEMBANG | SHANGHAI | 1st Dec. | 3rd Dec. | AMOI & SHANGHAI |
| TJIKEMBANG | BATAVIA | 4th " | 8th " | MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA |
| TJIKEMBANG | JAPAN | 8th " | 10th " | SHANGHAI |
| TJIKEMBANG | SHANGHAI & N. CHINA | 14th " | 17th " | BATAVIA |

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| Further Sailings | Expected on or about | Will leave homeward-bound on or about |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| M/S. "Africa" | 13th November | 18th December |
| M/S. "Malaya" | 10th December | 10th Jan., 1925 |
| M/S. "Annam" | 1st January, 1925 | |
| M/S. "Australia" | 2nd February, " | |

subject to change without notice.

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THE TEN MEN WHO RUN RUSSIA.

THE REMARKABLE TEAM OF MEN WHO GOVERN.

NO CABINET CRISIS.

William Henry Chamberlain, for three years Moscow correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, has a useful article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Who's Who in Soviet Russia."

"Authority is notably concentrated in Soviet Russia," he says. "The ten men I describe hold in their hands the threads of leadership both of the Party and of the State apparatus. They control Russia's economic development, together with its relations, political and commercial, with other countries. Their removal would leave a huge vacuum in the place of the existing Soviet régime."

"There is something very conservative about the composition of the Russian revolutionary government. Under the communist dictatorship there are no cabinet crises. The same Commissars hold their posts year in and year out; the same men are to be seen presiding at Party and Soviet Congresses."

Here are some of Mr. Chamberlain's sketches of these men who run Russia:

LEON TROTSKY.

"Leon Trotsky is unquestionably the outstanding industrial figure in Russia's public life to-day," we are told. "No one can rival him in personal magnetism, in widespread popular reputation, in capacity for inspiring prolonged 'orations.' That Trotsky to-day is not a member of the innermost Communist ruling group is only a sign that personal distinction does not necessarily involve political success. Trotsky owes his fame chiefly to his achievements in the Civil War."

STALIN OF STEEL.

"In a room in the huge building of the Communist Central Committee, a tall dark man paces up and down incessantly, like a caged lion, occasionally pausing to jot down a note or send off a message. This man is the Georgian Djugashvili, more generally known by his appropriate Russian revolutionary pseudonym of Stalin—steel. Stalin is Secretary of the Russian Communist Party and, although he occupies no official position, he holds in his hands more of the threads of the Russian revolutionary government than any other individual."

"Stalin has always been a power behind the throne in the Russian Communist Party. In pre-revolutionary days, when most of the Party leaders were abroad in exile, Stalin superintended the work of the Party in Russia. 'Lenin trusts Stalin,' Stalin trusts no one," was a current saying two years ago, and it adequately expressed the impression created by this silent and potent Caucasian, who has exploited his personality most effectively by consistently suppressing all visible manifestations of it."

Trotsky is a man of fire, Stalin is a man of ice. Trotsky is a frequent speaker and public writer. Stalin constantly holds himself behind a veil reserve, only expressing himself on occasions of the first importance."

ZINOVIEV.

"That Zinoviev is a powerful figure in the councils of the Communist Party can scarcely be doubted. He delivered the leading reports at the two most important Congresses that have taken place in Russia recently, the Communist Party Congress late in May and the Congress of the Communist International in June and July."

"He possesses a certain faculty for appealing to the Communist rank-and-file, for exciting and exploiting to the utmost degree the mass emotions of class consciousness, fanaticism, hatred of the bourgeoisie, of the Mensheviks, of the intelligentsia, of any group that he denounces as hostile or lukewarm to the Party and the Revolution."

LEO KAMENEV.

"Leo Kamenev, third member of Communist Party triumvirate of leaders that also includes Stalin and Zinoviev, is a brother-in-law of Trotsky."

"A stout man of medium height, with spectacles, and a pointed professorial beard of moderate dimensions, Kamenev suggests a savant rather than a revolutionary leader when one sees him presiding over a formal meeting of the Moscow Soviet, of which he is a President. In his capacity as one of Russia's three Vice-Premiers—the other two were Rykov and Tsurupa—Kamenev has taken on his shoulders an increasing share of the general administrative work of the Soviet Government."

"Kamenev conveys the impression of being a conciliatory, cautious, discreet personality."

A MAN FROM SIBERIA.

"In the stormy early days of the Revolution a foreigner had business of a sufficiently pressing nature to warrant an interview with the head of the Chekha, or secret police. Ushered into a room he found himself face-to-face with a fair man, with furrowed countenance and deepest blue eyes, sitting on a chair, his feet thrust into slippers. Within easy reach stood a machine-gun. After the effect of this somewhat startling introduction had worn off Dzerzhinsky explained the reason for his attire, remarking with a half-appealing smile: 'You see, I never stir out of the office. I sleep here.'"

"Felix Dzerzhinsky suffered perhaps more than any other prominent Bolshevik leader for his activities in the days before the Revolution. He went through the horrors of penal servitude in Siberia. Liberated by the overthrow of the Tsarist régime, this Polish revolutionist returned to become one of the great active figures of the Soviet régime. By organizing the Chekha, or Extraordinary Commission, the famous espionage organ of the Revolution, he made a contribution to the victory of the Communists in the civil war scarcely second to that of Trotsky."

RUSSIA'S PREMIER.

"It is to his origin, perhaps, that Alexei Ivanovitch Rykov owes his elevation to the post of Premier in preference to several other men who played more prominent parts in the revolutionary drama. To be sure Rykov was a well-known figure among the Soviet leaders. As head of the Supreme Economic Council and chairman of the St. he worked in close co-operation with Lenin on problems of economic reconstruction. But he figured as an economic expert rather than as a popular leader. Subject to fits of stammering, he has never been able to sway the masses like several of the other Communist leaders who are notable orators."

EDITOR OF "PRAVDA."

"A popular speaker at Soviet and Party meetings is a slightly built man with a pointed beard, a resonant voice, and a splendid command of the Russian language. This is Nikolai Bukharin, editor of the official Communist organ, *Pravda*, leading Party theoretician and joint author with Eugeny Preobrazhensky of *The A.B.C. of Communism*, the outstanding popular textbook on the subject. Bukharin is a favourite among the workers and the Communist youth, both for his fiery eloquence and for his austere life. He has never lived in the Kremlin, the residence of most of the leading Communists, but occupies simple quarters in the Hotel Metropol."

LEONID KRASSIN.

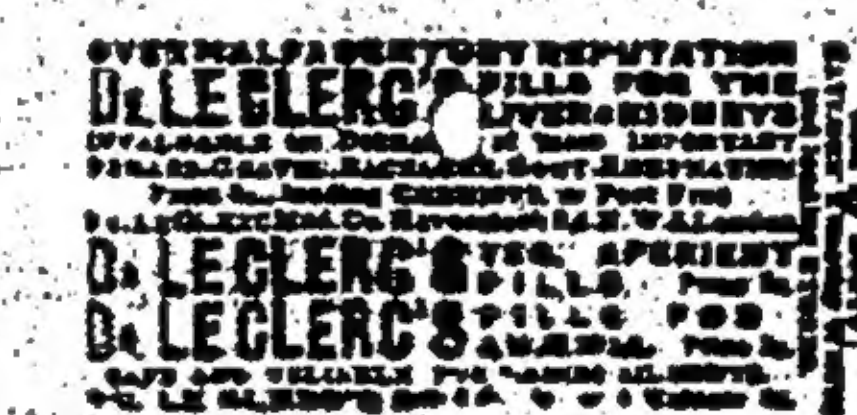
"The only outstanding Communist leader who possesses previous experience as an economic administrator is Leonid Borisovich Krassin, the Commissar for Foreign Trade. Krassin can claim to be an old revolutionist; his association with the Bolshevik Party antedates the unsuccessful 1905 Revolution."

"Krassin deserves most of the credit for the gradual resumption of commercial relations with most of the European countries. Krassin gives the impression of being an anchor to windward for the Soviet Government."

"George Chicherin, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is a striking example of the aristocrat turned revolutionary. Born of a noble family and trained in the school of Tsarist diplomacy, Chicherin is probably the most cultured Foreign Minister in Europe to-day. He speaks a multitude of languages with absolute fluency; the writer has heard him pass from Russian to English, French, or German with the utmost ease. His knowledge of English is a scholar's knowledge, as one may recognise from the meticulous wording of his notes and communications."

"His favourite reception-hour is any time after midnight. This is due to his practice of beginning work about two or three in the afternoon and staying in his office until five or six the following morning."

"Quite unknown, probably, outside of Russia, but a formidable power in the Communist Party, is Jaroslavsky, secretary of the Party Control Committee. It is the business of this Committee to see that every Communist does the line in observing Party ethics and Jaroslavsky, as a result of his post, has sweeping disciplinary powers. To be summoned for an interview with Jaroslavsky is as ominous for the holder of a Communist Party card as for a college sophomore to be called up for a talk with the dean."



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|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| SANDAKAN | "MAUSANG" | Saturday | 12th Nov. Noon |
| MANILA via AMOI | "YUENSANG" | Saturday | 12th Nov. Noon |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "FAUSANG" | Sunday | 23rd Nov. 7 a.m. |
| Kobe via SHANGHAI & MOJI | "HOUSANG" | Sunday | 23rd Nov. 7 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | "LIENSANG" | Sunday | 23rd Nov. 10 a.m. |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW | "OHAKSANG" | Monday | 24th Nov. 13 a.m. |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | "KUISANG" | Tuesday | 25th Nov. 3 p.m. |
| TRINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "WOSANG" | Wednesday | 26th Nov. 7 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "TAKSANG" | Friday | 28th Nov. 7 a.m. |
| TIENTSIN | "CHIPSANG" | Saturday | 29th Nov. Noon |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "WAHSANG" | Sunday | 30th Nov. 7 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | "WINGSANG" | Sunday | 30th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW | "YATSANG" | Monday | 1st Dec. 10 a.m. |
| MANILA via AMOI | "YUENSANG" | Saturday | 6th Dec. 3 p.m. |

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| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
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| HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE | EVERY FORTNIGHT |
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|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| "GARNARVONSHIRE" | 27th Nov. | "GLENAPP" | 2nd Dec. | |
| "GLENBARA" | 14th Dec. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg | | |
| "GLENBEG" | 25th Dec. | "GARNARVONSHIRE" | 7th Jan. | |
| "GLENBHIEL" | 8th Jan. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg | | |

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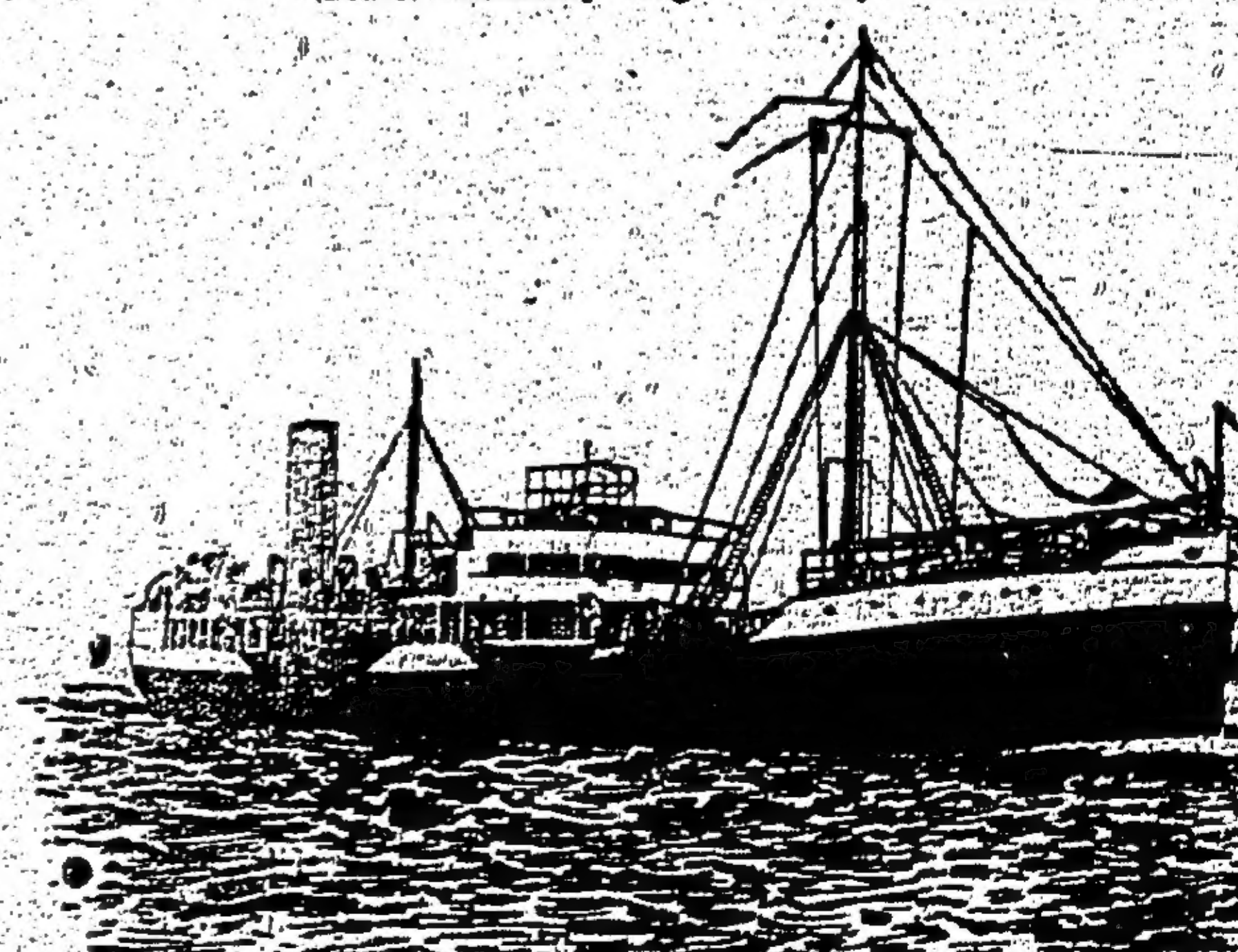
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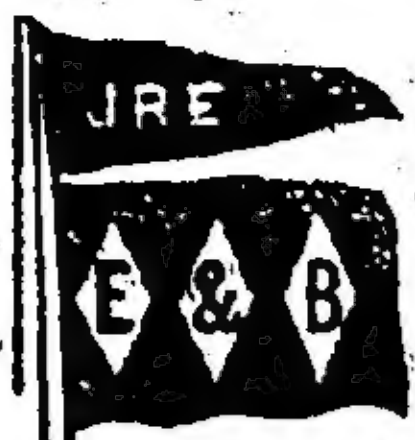
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CITY OF KARACHI 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
CITY OF KARACHI 19th Jan. Do.
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|----------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| AMAZON | — | — | 23rd Nov. |
| ANGOR | — | — | 7th Dec. |
| ANGERS | 23rd Oct. | 24th Nov. | 21st Dec. |
| PAUL-LECAT | 6th Nov. | 8th Dec. | 4th Jan. 1925 |
| ANDRE LEBON | 20th Nov. | 22nd Dec. | 18th Jan. |
| AMBOISE | 4th Dec. | 5th Jan. 1925 | 1st Feb. |

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SAI-CHING Capt. A. H. Stewart Friday, 28th Nov. at 1 p.m.

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| "SARDINIA" | 6,884 | 26th Nov. Noon | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay. |
| "KARMALA" | 6,088 | 28th Nov. Noon | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 12th Dec. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "SOUDAN" | 6,886 | 24th Dec. | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay. |
| "KHYA" | 9,138 | 27th Dec. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| 1925 | | | |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 10th Jan. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "SICILIA" | 6,812 | 21st Jan. | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,118 | 24th Jan. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "MOBEA" | 10,911 | 7th Feb. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "SARDINIA" | 6,884 | 18th Feb. | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay. |
| "KASHMIR" | 6,883 | 21st Feb. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 7th Mar. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "SOUDAN" | 6,886 | 18th Mar. | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay. |
| "KASHMIR" | 6,883 | 21st Mar. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "SICILIA" | 6,812 | 31st Mar. | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay. |
| "KALYAN" | 9,118 | 4th Apr. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "KARMALA" | 6,088 | 18th Apr. | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 3rd May | Mars. London & Antwerp. |
| "SARDINIA" | 6,884 | 18th May | S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay. |

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|------------------------------|
| "TILAWA" | 10,000 | 7th Dec. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |
| "TAKIWA" | 8,500 | 18th Dec. | do |
| "TAIREA" | 8,500 | 29th Dec. | do |

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 25th Nov. 4 p.m. | Manila, Sandakan, Thursday |
| "ARAFURA" | 4,000 | 31st Dec. | Island, Townsville, Brisbane, |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,000 | 28th Jan. 1925 | Sydney & Melbourne. |

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|
| "TAKIWA" | 8,500 | 27th Nov. | Kobe only. |
| "SOUDAN" | 6,886 | 28th Nov. | Moji & Kobe. |
| "KHYA" | 9,138 | 30th Nov. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "ARAFURA" | 4,000 | 8th Dec. | Moji & Kobe. |
| "TAIREA" | 8,500 | 8th Dec. | Kobe only. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 12th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "SICILIA" | 6,812 | 27th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| 1925 | | | |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,000 | 3rd Jan. | Moji & Kobe. |
| "MOBEA" | 10,911 | 10th Jan. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "KASHMIR" | 6,883 | 24th Jan. | do |
| "SARDINIA" | 6,884 | 24th Jan. | do |
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 24th Jan. | Moji & Kobe. |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 7th Feb. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "TAKIWA" | 8,500 | 7th Feb. | Moji & Kobe. |
| "SOUDAN" | 6,886 | 21st Feb. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "KASHMIR" | 6,883 | 21st Feb. | do |
| "SICILIA" | 6,812 | 3rd Mar. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "ARAFURA" | 4,000 | 7th Mar. | Moji & Kobe. |
| "MANTUA" | 10,902 | 7th Mar. | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe. |
| "KARMALA" | 6,088 | 21st Mar. | do |
| "MACEDONIA" | 11,089 | 3rd Apr. | do |
| "SARDINIA" | 6,884 | 17th Apr. | do |
| "NAGOYA" | 6,884 | 22nd Apr. | do |
| "MOBEA" | 10,911 | 1st May | do |
| "KALYAN" | 9,118 | 15th May | do |
| "MALWA" | 10,941 | 29th May | do |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via H. Chow & Pakhoi

For KELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

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No. 37, Bonham Street West

Tel. Central No. 154.

S. MITARAI, AGENT.

Top Floor King's Building

Tel. Central No. 140 & 4457.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| Post | Steamers | Date of Departure |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "KANGHWA" | On 22nd Nov. Noon |
| SHANGHAI | "LINAN" | On 22nd Nov. Noon |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN | "KUEICHOW" | On 22nd Nov. 4 p.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "SHANTUNG" | On 23rd Nov. 11 a.m. |
| AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "KIANGSU" | On 24th Nov. 11 a.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "KAYING" | On 25th Nov. 11 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 25th Nov. 5 p.m. |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG | "SUNING" | On 27th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "SHANGHAI" | On 27th Nov. 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE | "CHINHUA" | On 28th Nov. Noon |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "SOOCHOW" | On 30th Nov. 11 a.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wusung.

HAIPHONG LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Haiphong via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| Steamer | Due to arrive at Hongkong about | Due to sail for Manila, Port Rango, Thursday, 1st, Rabaul, 2nd, etc. |
|----------|---------------------------------|--|
| "TAIWAN" | 15th December | 20th December |

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" — Sails 9th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO:
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| S.S. "NIPPON" | — | — | Sails about 22nd November. |
| S.S. "ROSANDRA" | — | — | Sails about 2nd December. |
| S.S. "NUMIDIA" | — | — | Sails about 22nd December. |
| S.S. "VENEZIA" | — | — | Sails about 1st Jan. 1925. |

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA" | — | — | Sails about 8th December. |
| S.S. "NIPPON" | — | — | Sails about 2nd Jan. 1925. |
| S.S. "ROSANDRA" | — | — | Sails about 7th Jan. |
| S.S. "NUMIDIA" | — | — | Sails about 2nd Feb. |
| S.S. "VENEZIA" | — | — | Sails about 7th Feb. |

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| S.S. "HMZUMBI" | — | — | Sails about 1st December. |
| S.S. "UMTALI" | — | — | Sails about 31st December. |

(Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(23 days to San Francisco. 25 days to Los Angeles).

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| U.S.B. "WEST CAJON" | — | — | Due Hongkong 1st Dec |
| U.S.B. "WEST FARALON" | — | — | Leave Hongkong 3rd Dec |
| U.S.B. "WEST FARALON" | — | — | Leave Hongkong 12th Dec |
| U.S.B. "WEST FARALON" | — | — | Leave Hongkong 15th Dec |

Cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| U.S.B. "WEST FARALON" | — | — | Due Hongkong 22nd Nov |
| U.S.B. "WEST FARALON" | — | — | Leave Hongkong 23rd Nov |
| U.S.B. "WEST FARALON" | — | — | Leave Hongkong 12th Dec |
| U.S.B. "WEST FARALON" | — | — | Leave Hongkong 15th Dec |

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to

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G. E. BRADFORD, Bos. Agent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

XMAS LETTER AND PARCEL MAILS FOR CANADA AND U.S.A.

Xmas Letter and Parcel Mails for Canada and U.S.A. will be closed in the G.P.O. on the 29th inst. at the following times:-
 Parcel Mail Saturday, 28th Nov., 3.00 p.m.
 Registered Mail " " " " 4.15 p.m.
 Ordinary Mail " " " " 6.00 p.m.
 These mails are due in Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, on 2nd December.

INWARD MAILS.

| FROM | PER | DUE |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| MANILA | Pres. McKinley | 21st Nov. |
| EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only, London, 23rd Oct.) | Survivor | 21st Nov. |
| SHANGHAI AND EUROPE via Siberia (London, 24th Oct.) | West Farlow | 22nd Nov. |
| JAVI | Tiltarom | 23rd Nov. |
| EUROPE via Negapatam Papers only, London 23rd Oct. | Himbury Moss | 23rd Nov. |
| JAPAN | Eastern | 23rd Nov. |
| SHANGHAI | Sunning | 23rd Nov. |
| U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI | Pres. Garfield | 24th Nov. |
| SAIGON | Angers | 24th Nov. |
| U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI | Pres. Jackson | 25th Nov. |
| U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI | Pres. Cleveland | 25th Nov. |
| U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & LONDON via Canada (London, 25th Oct.) | Emp. of Australia | 27th Nov. |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| FOR | PER | DATE |
|--|----------------|---|
| Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 2nd Dec. | Mishima Maru | Friday, 21st |
| Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow | Tyikabany | Registration Letters |
| Straits | Hai Ning | 8.45 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Celebes Maru | 9.30 A.M. |
| Saigon | Kawaguchi | 11.30 A.M. |
| Japan | Solomon | 1.00 P.M. |
| Haiphong | Bandung Maru | 2.30 P.M. |
| | New Makida | 3.30 P.M. |
| Saigon | Mawang | Saturday, 22nd |
| Amoy and Manila | Yuanang | 10.30 A.M. |
| Wei Hai Wei | Kuichow | 2.03 P.M. |
| Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 12th Dec.—Ship sails on Sunday, 23rd inst. at 10 a.m. | Pres. McKinley | Parcels, Reg. Letters |
| Saigon, Straits, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 24th Dec.—Ship sails on Sunday 23rd inst. at 4 p.m. | Amazona | Registration Letters |
| Fort Bayard, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Hanoi | 4.15 P.M. |
| Haiphong and Haiphong | Laosang | 5.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa | Amakusa Maru | Sunday, 23rd |
| | | 8.30 A.M. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Chakwang | Monday, 24th |
| Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via SIBERIA (Correspondence specially superseded via Siberia only) | Angers | 8.30 A.M. |
| | | 1.30 P.M. |
| Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Dec. | Pres. Garfield | Tuesday, 25th |
| | | 8.30 A.M. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Kaying | 9.30 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Hai Hong | Noon |
| Manila, Saigon, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday 1st and 8th Dec. | Eastern | Parcels, Registration Letters |
| | | 1.45 P.M. |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa and Bombay | Kuikang | 2.30 P.M. |
| Manila | Sardinia | Wednesday, 26th |
| | | 10.30 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Pres. Jackson | 3.30 P.M. |
| | Hatching | Friday, 28th |
| | | Noon |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 27th Dec. | Karmala | Parcels, 28th, 29th, Registration Letters |
| | | 9.45 A.M. |
| | | 10.30 A.M. |

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT).
 PREMIUS ... 8th Dec. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
 HECTOR ... 16th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
 DIOMED ... 22nd Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 *via Oran.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).
 DEMODOCUS ... 1st Dec. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 MENELAUS ... 20th Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 CYCLOPS ... 28th Dec. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 *via Port Sudan.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).
 PROTESILAUS ... 30th Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 ACHILLES ... 30th Dec. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).
 OANFA ... 7th Dec. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 HYSON ... 29th Dec. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

TEIRESIAS ... 29th Nov. Shanghai
 HECTOR ... 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 TEIRESIAS ... 29th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 HARPEDON ... 27th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 PATROCLUS ... 10th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 ANTEOR ... 7th Apr. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 20th, 1924

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| ON LONDON— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 2/4 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 2/4 9/16 |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 2/4 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 2/4 1/2 |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight | 2/5 1/2 |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight | 2/5 1/2 |
| ON PARIS— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1,050 |
| Credit, 4 months' sight | 1,150 |
| ON NEW YORK— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 55 |
| Credit, at 30 days' sight | 56 1/2 |
| ON BOMBAY— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 159 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 159 |
| ON CALCUTTA— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 159 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 159 |
| ON SHANGHAI— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 14 1/2 |
| ON YOKOHAMA—On demand | 109 |
| ON MANILA—On demand | 101 1/2 |
| ON SINGAPORE—On demand | 138 1/2 |
| ON BATAVIA—On demand | nom. |
| ON HONGKONG—On demand | nom. |
| ON SINGAPORE—On demand | 75 1/2 |
| SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate | 8.50 |
| Gold Linn, 100 fine, per tael | 46.5 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 33 1/2 |

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$50,000,000
 Reserve Funds—
 Sterling ... \$4,500,000
 Silver ... \$25,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.
 H. P. White, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 R. D. F. Bell, Esq. V. A. Finnamore, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq. N. L. Watson, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Rolleston. T. G. Wall, Esq.
 A. O. Lang, Esq. G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. E. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 5th November, 1924. [37]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. H. BARLOW, Esq. Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 12nd September, 1924. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... £2,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GIRO)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1895.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000
 Capital Paid-up ... Yen 22,500,000
 Reserve Fund ... Yen 13,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 CHINA—Canton, Kaitung, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Philippines, Java, and other British India, Australia, America, etc.

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 LONDON COUNTRY BANKERS AND BANKERS' BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, and other British India, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

21 YAMAMOTO
 Manager,
 Hongkong Branch,
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 28th June, 1924.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Established 1918.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000
 Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000
 Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000
 Reserve Fund ... £1,250,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bangkok, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Rangoon, Bhamo (Myanmar).

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

M. C. WILSON, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 95, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 65,401,000.00

Reserve Fund ... Frs. 50,467,252.24

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yunnan, etc.

BANKERS: Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, etc.

NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

S. LECOT, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1924. [32]

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BRANCHES: Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bangkok, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Rangoon, Bhamo (Myanmar).

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7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

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BRANCHES: Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yunnan, etc.

BANKERS: Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

S. LECOT, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1924. [32]

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For 6 " " " " 4 " "

For 12 " " " " 5 " "

K. TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1924. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000

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Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

THUYEE FRI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1924. [35]